

control of assets of rural rehabilitation corporations; to the Committee on Agriculture.
By Mr. NATCHER:

H.R. 15259. A bill making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes.

By Mr. DU PONT:

H.J. Res. 1213. Joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the week beginning on the last Monday of May of each

year as "National Natural History Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H. Res. 1006. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 14370) to provide payments to localities for high-priority expenditures, to encourage the States to supplement their revenue sources, and to authorize Federal collection of State individual income taxes; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

395. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, relative to the price-grading system for grains and oil systems, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

245. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Richard W. Bowman, Graterford, Pa., relative to redress of grievances, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, through the gracious cooperation of the chairman of the Select Committee on Crime, Mr. PEPPER, Washington will learn of a really effective program of self-help and drug rehabilitation being conducted at the Federal Correctional Institute in Lompac, Calif.

The name of the program is "Operation Breakthrough" and the story of this effort and of those outside and inside the walls of the Correctional Institute are worthy of the attention so generously given by Mr. PEPPER.

The inmates who are working hard to spread the word on the outside about the insidious nature of drugs and the life behind walls for drug offenders will testify before the Senate Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries on June 13 and will also appear before the House Select Committee on Crime on June 15.

They will tell of their efforts and their hopes. They will share with us the harrowing tales of drugs, crime, and prison. It is not a pleasant story, Mr. Speaker, but it has to be told.

Great credit for working with Operation Breakthrough should be given Mrs. Betty Stephens of Santa Barbara, Calif. She has worked tirelessly in the community to assist the correctional facility staff and inmates in making this effort a success.

Her hard work to have the representatives of the program testify before the House and Senate has been successful and no doubt will greatly help the public to become aware of this excellent program.

Mr. Speaker, a recent article in the Santa Maria, Calif., Times described the program and some of the people who are playing significant roles in it. I believe that it is of great interest for all concerned with the drug problem:

DRUGS AND PRISON: LOMPAC INMATES TELL THEIR STORIES AND THEIR DREAMS

(By Tom Leyde)

Douglas Lowery, Jesse Hernandez, Jimmy Rangel and Morgan Macdonald all have a story to tell; a true story about drugs, about crime and about prison.

The four are inmates at the Federal Correctional Institute (FCI) in Lompac, former drug users and members of Operation Breakthrough, an inmate run program helping

convicts to help themselves and inform the public.

Operation Breakthrough was conceived last May in a prison mop room when six inmates—members of the FCI Young American Jaycees—started meeting to discuss plans for a drug education program.

But despite its crude beginning, the program has blossomed and currently has 32 active members with more than 50 on its waiting list.

Through informal inmate panels, both inside and outside the institution, Operation Breakthrough attempts to communicate the truth about drug abuse to young people and parents as well as break down the stereotype beliefs people have of prisons and prisoners.

During an Operation Breakthrough panel, each inmate tells his own story—how he got involved with drugs and crime. In the case of the four inmates interviewed, all are serving sentences for drug related offenses.

Morgan Macdonald, Operation Breakthrough program director, has a rather colorful criminal record. At 25, Macdonald, who comes from Los Angeles, is serving a 15 year sentence for bank robbery. While supporting a heroin habit, he pulled five bank jobs and was also involved in forgery.

Sporting a reddish-brown mustache, Macdonald's face has a guy down the block familiarity about it. So familiar he is often mistaken for a prison officer when speaking outside the institution.

The truth about drug addiction and prison, Macdonald said, is it can happen to anyone "no matter how much education or money you've got."

Macdonald was a person who had everything going for him before he turned to heroin. He comes from a middle class family, spent four years in the Air Force as a photographer and has completed one year of college. Prior to his conviction, he was working as an analyst for the Matell Toy Company in Hawthorne.

But in 11 months, he said, "I went from the achievements I'd attained back down to the bottom and in the process burned all my friends and family."

Macdonald said he still dreams about fixing (shooting heroin) once in awhile. He cannot say with all honesty that he will not try drugs again.

As program director, Macdonald, the more loquacious of the four inmates and one of the original six members along with Jesse Hernandez, acts as a liaison between the inmates and the prison administration. He also handles program correspondence and schedules inmates for speaking engagements.

"Prison's a drag," said Macdonald, "but it's only what you make it. We're trying to make it as constructive an experience as possible."

Of those who started Operation Breakthrough, Macdonald said, none had had any previous experience in public speaking or running a drug education program. "Everything we've done so far we have played by ear. From now on we keep trying new things."

Joining Operation Breakthrough is strictly voluntary, said R. W. (Buster) Graham, cor-

rections officer at the FCI and staff coordinator of the program.

"It's a personal commitment," the veteran Oxnard policeman and former restaurant owner explained. "The men said look, I'm in prison and I want to be able to talk." Graham said the community is not ready for the program "but we're trying to educate them."

Inmates have made approximately 100 supervised trips to communities, he said, and have presented between 35 and 45 panels inside the institution. Through television interviews, radio talk shows and public appearance, Graham estimates word of the program has reached 400,000 to 500,000 persons.

"If we can reach one person and stop him from hitting the drug scene or prison," he said, "then we have accomplished something."

Particularly interested in reaching young people is Jesse Hernandez, 27, of Santa Barbara County. Serving a six month to six year sentence for smuggling, Hernandez has composed songs about his experiences with drugs and sings them to groups accompanying himself on guitar.

"Operation Breakthrough," he said, "is at the verge of expanding. We're getting more into the juvenile assistance side." The beauty of the program, he said, "is each man tells his own story. It's like 'a small index of short stories.'"

Hernandez, like the three other inmates interviewed, wants to go into counseling after he has served his time. All are enrolled in a program at the FCI that leads to a paraprofessional certificate. Earning the certificate means they are qualified to work with professional counselors.

Jimmy Rangel, a Mexican-American with a thin, black mustache is working hard for his certificate. He has lots of time. Rangel, a former heroin pusher and addict is serving six years for selling heroin and faces two state sentences—one from six months to 10 years and another from 10 months to 10 years—when he is paroled.

"I'm getting myself more qualified for out there," he said.

He feels the program is succeeding in reaching young people. "Students relate to us . . . They say things they wouldn't say to their parents . . . They want the truth."

The truth about Douglas Lowery, a 21-year-old black from Los Angeles, may be a shock to some. His story began at an early age.

"I started smoking grass (marijuana) when I was 12," he said. "I do not dig this place at all."

Like Macdonald, Lowery also robbed a bank. But he was not supporting a heroin habit. His trip was red devils (barbituates). Lowery was on red devils four years before the law caught up with him. He got six years.

Speaking of Operation Breakthrough, Lowery said, "The program motivates the inmate. It's their turn to tell the public how it is instead of higher officials . . . We're trying to come up for air for good."

When he leaves prison, Lowery hopes to

go to college and then into counseling. "My main goal is to help people."

Helping people is what Operation Breakthrough is all about. It's a personal breakthrough for inmates to speak outside the institution, Macdonald said. "It becomes clear to you why you're here. You look at yourself honestly."

Macdonald said the program has "suffered some growing pains, because we're grown so fast." Although the group's activities within a prison are limited, Macdonald said, "we've had one hundred per cent cooperation from Kenton (Frank F. Kenton, warden) on down . . . We're having things occur now we never thought possible."

"What I would like to see as an ultimate goal," Macdonald said, "is a breakthrough program in every federal correctional institution in the country."

"Up until a short time ago, an ex-convict and known drug user had two strikes against him. We all have two strikes against us when we leave this place and three strikes and you're out."

Those who would like to learn more about Operation Breakthrough or who would like to attend an inmate panel should telephone R. W. (Buster) Graham at RE 6-7574 or write to Morgan Macdonald in care of Graham. The address is Operation Breakthrough, Federal Correctional Institute, P.O. Box W, Lompoc, 93436.

A BLACK MAYOR VIEWS BUSING

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, in Michigan the adamant opposition to forced busing reaches across lines of occupation, economic status, political party, and racial and ethnic identification.

It has become increasingly clear that most blacks, as well as whites, support the neighborhood school concept and oppose forced busing.

Inkster, Mich., is a suburb of the city of Detroit. Most of the other suburban communities which expect to be affected by the metropolitan Detroit busing order of a Federal district judge are white.

But Inkster is a city where many of the residents are black.

And the mayor of Inkster, the Honorable Edward Bivens, is black.

Mr. President, last week I received a very perceptive, thoughtful letter from Mayor Bivens. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CITY OF INKSTER,

Inkster, Mich., May 22, 1972.

Senator ROBERT P. GRIFFIN,

U.S. Senate,

Old Senate Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR GRIFFIN: I ask that you vote your conviction on the matter of busing; however, if your conscience will permit, I ask that you vote against massive busing.

As you know, I am Black, and despite the kinds of discriminatory acts that I've been subjected to, during my more than 40 years, I will not permit myself to be blinded on an issue like this.

I've served on my local Board of Education, and know the high cost of operating a system of buses. It has been the second highest expenditure other than salaries. I can not see the massive numbers of dollars going into busing, when those same dollars could be

used to enhance educational possibilities for youngsters.

On the matter of integration, I am not convinced that integration will be realized through busing. I say that because the five or six hours that Black students will spend in school with White students and then return to their Black or White habitat is not meaningful integration. Therefore busing will not accomplish integration.

On the matter of better education, I know that it is the contention of some that better facilities, and better teachers are available in White settings. Acknowledging this to be true, I then say that Black students will still experience the level of attainment that they presently realize, because if a White teacher has a racial hangup, that teacher then will not teach Black students as effectively as he or she would teach White students. Therefore the Black student is still short-changed.

I often wonder what became of the 'Black pride' that I've heard my race speak of so often. It seems to have suddenly faded.

There are certain school districts that must maintain a busing system because of certain rural characteristics and conditions. I can accept busing under these conditions. But in my area busing is not needed. What we need, across this Nation, is better teachers, in many cases better curriculums that give kids a better opportunity, and most of all greater parental involvement with their off-springs. Parents, generally speaking, have abdicated their responsibility for their children.

I feel that your leadership is necessary to defeat busing and accordingly, I solicit same.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD BIVENS, Jr.,
Mayor of City of Inkster.

ALASKAN REPRESENTATION

HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, I have recently received a copy of a resolution passed by the Alaska State Legislature relating to participation by Alaska in the International Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Conference is scheduled to be held in Geneva in 1973. Any agreement reached there will have a vast impact on Alaskan fisheries for a long time to come, and yet the preliminary proposals by the Department of State appear to offer a little protection for either our national or Alaskan fisheries, and there is no official representation by Alaska on the Department's delegation to the conference. A State which has nearly half of the total coastline of the United States should have representation at a conference which so vitally affects its major industry and substantial source of livelihood. I would like to include a copy of this important resolution in the record for my colleagues' attention.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE—HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 89

Relating to participation by Alaska in the Conference on the Law of the Sea

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:

Whereas an International Conference on the Law of the Sea is scheduled to be held in Geneva in 1973 and any agreement reached by the conference will have a deep and profound influence on Alaskan fisheries for generations to come; and

Whereas the preliminary proposals by the Department of State appear to offer little

protection for either our national or Alaskan fisheries; and

Whereas our coastal fishery resources are being seriously depleted due largely to the effect of unregulated foreign fishing conducted without regard to sound conservation principles; and

Whereas conservation is urgently needed, both to maintain our fishery resources on a sustainable yield basis and to secure a sound economic future for our state's and nation's fisheries; and

Whereas the State of Alaska has, of all 50 states, the largest coastline, measuring 5,580 statute miles or 45 per cent of our nation's total coastline and 31,383 statute miles of tidal shoreline; and

Whereas the State of Alaska has innumerable fishing ports and villages, one of which, Kodiak, is the second largest fishing port in the entire United States; and

Whereas the fisheries industry, and fisheries related services, provide Alaska's largest source of income, having a total value of more than \$200,000,000 annually; and

Whereas our fisheries industry is the largest seasonal employer of Alaska's citizens; and

Whereas representation in the Department of State delegation to the Conference on the Law of the Sea does not officially include the State of Alaska; and

Whereas a state which has nearly half of the total coastline of the entire United States should most certainly have representation at a conference which so vitally affects its major industry and substantial source of livelihood and state revenue;

Be it resolved by the Alaska Legislature that the President of the United States is respectfully requested to direct the Department of State to include representation from the State of Alaska, considering its major significance as a fishery in the United States, in the delegation to the Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in Geneva in 1973; and be it

Further resolved that upon approval of Alaska's participation, the Secretary of State notify the governor immediately so that he can select and appoint legal and technical experts and an advisory committee of appropriate persons who are both knowledgeable in state fisheries matters and representative of Alaska's coastal areas, and take whatever action is necessary to assure their participation to the Law of the Sea Conference in 1973; and be it

Further resolved that the Department of State also be directed to conduct hearings before August 31, 1972 for the purpose of obtaining testimony from the citizens of Alaska on matters in which they are so deeply and personally involved, in Juneau, the capital city of the state; in Kodiak, the largest fisheries port in the state; in Anchorage, the largest city in the state and center of transportation and commerce; and in Fairbanks, site of the University of Alaska's Institute of Marine Research; and that this testimony be used in preparation of the position of the United States on proposals affecting fisheries of the United States and particularly of Alaska which will be considered at the conference.

Copies of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States; the Honorable Spiro T. Agnew, Vice-President of the United States; the Honorable William P. Rogers, Secretary, Department of State; the Honorable Peter G. Peterson, Secretary Designate, Department of Commerce; the Honorable J. W. Fulbright, Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee; the Honorable Thomas E. Morgan, Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee; the Honorable Ronald Reagan, Governor, State of California; the Honorable Dan Evans, Governor, State of Washington; the Honorable Tom McCall, Governor, State of Oregon; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Mike Gravel, U.S. Senators, and to the Honorable Nick Begich, U.S. Representa-

tive, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

RADIO FREE EUROPE TURNS OFF FULBRIGHT

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, until the battle is won, I will continue to call the attention of the Members to the shortsighted, ill-intended, stubborn opposition by the junior senator from Arkansas against the continued operation of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

One of the outstanding journalists of our day is Mr. Roscoe Drummond. His column, which was carried in the May 19 Chicago Today, eloquently argues the case for these two radio stations and the service that they render.

The editorial follows:

RADIO FREE EUROPE TURNS OFF FULBRIGHT (By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—What in the world does Sen. William Fulbright want to accomplish by trying to kill Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe? They broadcast news to the people of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe that they can't otherwise get.

He contends that these Free World radio stations, the only means by which people living under Soviet censorship can get balanced and objective information about what is going on in the world and in their own countries, should be "buried in the graveyard of cold war relics."

There certainly can be honest differences over how these programs beamed behind the Iron Curtain should be financed. But why Sen. Fulbright wants to silence them by cutting off their funds is hard to fathom.

Whatever his purpose, Fulbright's facts are wrong, and, if he succeeds in abetting the information blackout in Russia and Eastern Europe, he will be doing great harm.

He will be arming those Kremlin leaders whose power to resist all social change rests primarily on censorship.

He will be denying to the only liberalizing forces behind the Iron Curtain a means to reach their own fellow citizens and the outside world.

He will be choking off the flow of news and knowledge at a time when Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe can do the most good.

Perhaps Mr. Fulbright has been so busy with Viet Nam that he does not realize that there is a reformist movement in the Soviet Union, which is gaining voice and strength and which seeks to win for the Soviet people more freedom and a larger say in their own government.

This demand among professionals and intellectuals in Russia is growing. It is not seeking to overthrow the regime. It is not anti-Communist. It wants social reform and an end to repressive censorship. These Soviets are working for the good of their country as they see it. The radio news programs Fulbright wants to stifle are vital to these democratic-minded Soviet dissenters. They themselves say so.

The programs of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are not cast in the climate of the cold war. A study of the scripts by the research division of the Library of Congress reached just the opposite conclusion Fulbright hoped it would. It found the programs objective and factual.

Without Radio Liberty, the Soviet people can get little uncensored information about what is going on outside or inside Russia.

A Soviet journalist who left Russia recently has described this censorship in these words: "Not a single thing can be printed in the Soviet Union, whether it be a book or a postage stamp, a newspaper or a label for a bottle, a magazine or a candy wrapper, unless it has been approved by the censor."

This is why Radio Liberty read 16 parts of Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago," six parts of Andrei Amalrik's "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" and 62 parts from the book, "The First Circle," by Russia's greatest living writer, Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

This is why Radio Liberty broadcasts the pronouncements, the petitions, essays, stories and reforms proposed and contained in "samizdat." These are typewritten or handwritten privately circulated documents, nearly 1,000 of which have been put into the hands of Radio Liberty for its use.

The Soviet people would not know the truth about the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, the statements of the Chinese at the United Nations or the letter from Soviet Jews to Golda Meir if they weren't broadcast by Radio Liberty.

Funding for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty will run out next month. A new appropriation must be approved soon or both will die an untimely death.

Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, far from being "relics of the cold war," further allow the free flow of ideas and information where they are scarcest.

I wonder why Sen. Fulbright wants to destroy them? It will be well if he does not succeed.

BROOKLYN PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, Brooklyn Park Elementary School, located in the Third Congressional District of Maryland, which I have proudly represented for almost 25 years, has been the recipient this year of two first-place awards, one received nationally for the 9th consecutive year and one for first place for the 8th consecutive year, by the Columbia Scholastic Press Association.

Brooklyn Park Elementary School, under the able leadership of Mr. George E. Surgeon, supervising principal, has initiated a new 75,000 square foot "Open Space" school. Educational leaders have been arriving from around the country to view this magnificent new school.

At this point in the RECORD, I take the opportunity to insert the two official score sheets from the Columbia Scholastic Press Association to the Brooklyn Park Elementary School for their Le Petit Journal and the BPES Journal which not only gives the rating, but also comments on the excellence of these two journals:

OFFICIAL SCORE SHEET: COLUMBIA SCHOLASTIC PRESS ASSOCIATION, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NEWSPAPERS

THE 1972 AND 48TH ANNUAL CONTEST

Name of Newspaper, B.P.E.S. Journal, School, Brooklyn Park Elementary.

Address, Morgan Road and Fourteenth Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21225.

Telephone, 789-1881.

Publications Adviser, Mrs. Mary A. Fickel, Supervising Principal, Mr. George E. Surgeon.

Rating, First place award (8th consecutive First Place Award).

Summary of the score sheet:
Appearance and Make Up, Excellent.
Name Plate or Cover, Excellent.
Typography, Excellent.
Masthead, Excellent.
Content, Excellent.
Headlines, Excellent.
News, Excellent.
Editorials, Excellent.
Features and Artwork, Excellent.
General Considerations, Excellent.

COMMENTS

"The B.P.E.S. Journal is original and complete. The headlines and subheadings are excellent. You show much initiative."

"Your B.P.E.S. Journal shows a great deal of interest, planning and hard work on the part of all concerned. It is quite informative and practically takes the reader on a tour of the Brooklyn Park Elementary School, explaining the new innovations, etc., as one goes along with you. Keep it up. It is wonderful to be so proud of your Brooklyn Park Elementary School that you want to tell all about it."

"Excellent. Congratulations on your first place rating. Your B.P.E.S. Journal has appeal. It encourages the children to write about the interesting happenings around the Brooklyn Park Elementary School. They enjoy telling others about their wonderful school. You must be very happy in your new building. Enjoy it. You are very, very fortunate in having so many opportunities available to you. There is a good relationship between you and the Parents Teachers Association. The community at large certainly does appreciate your fine principal and his outstanding efforts in your behalf. He is bringing many, many honors to your Brooklyn Park Elementary School and to the Brooklyn Park Community. (I hope you appreciate him for all he has done.) Congratulations, Mr. Surgeon." "Your B.P.E.S. Journal is excellent."

CHARLES R. O'MALLEY,

Director, Columbia Scholastic Press Association, Columbia University, New York City, N.Y.

OFFICIAL SCORE SHEET: COLUMBIA SCHOLASTIC PRESS ASSOCIATION, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MAGAZINE

THE 1972 AND 48TH ANNUAL CONTEST

Name of magazine: Le Petit Journal, Brooklyn Park Elementary School, Morgan Road and Fourteenth Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21225, Telephone 789-1881.

Adviser: Mrs. Mary A. Fickel.

Principal: Mr. George E. Surgeon.

Rating: First place award (9th Consecutive National Award).

Summary of the Score Sheet:

A. Appearance and make-up:

1. Cover, Excellent.
2. Title and content pages, Excellent.
3. Typography and make-up, Excellent.
4. Titles and headlines, Excellent.

B. Content:

1. Editorials, Excellent.
2. Stories, Excellent.
3. Poetry, Excellent.
4. Essays and features, Excellent.
5. Humor, Excellent.
6. Art work, Excellent.
7. School and class notes, Excellent.

C. General considerations and advertising, Excellent.

GENERAL COMMENTS

"The Le Petit Journal, the creative arts magazine, of the Brooklyn Park Elementary School is truly 'Excellent.' The number, variety and high quality of contributions speak quite well for the enthusiasm generated by the adviser, Mrs. Mary A. Fickel, the principal, Mr. George E. Surgeon, and the faculty. You are to be highly commended."

"The literary quality of your students is quite evident."

"The Le Petit Journal contains an excellent mixture of stories, essays, poetry, editorials, interviews, informative articles, reviews

of books, plays, music, movies, profiles of students and faculty and humor."

"Your originality is of the highest quality and all the work appearing is original."

"A sense of personal, school, community and civic responsibility of writers for the betterment of their society is quite evident in the Brooklyn Park Elementary School's Le Petit Journal."

"Congratulations Brooklyn Park Elementary School."

CHARLES R. O'MALLEY,
Director, Columbia Scholastic Press Association.

PREMIERE OF A NEW MAGAZINE: ENCORE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the recent emergence from the world of journalism of a refreshing and creative magazine entitled "Encore." The key concern of the publication is, in the words of its editor, Ida Lewis, to answer the question "How can we prosper in this environment while still being true to our basic selves?"

Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the St. Louis American amplifies the aims of this new magazine and discusses its potential to probe the world's "growing complexity and interdependence."

Mr. Speaker, I wish to include this editorial in the RECORD for the benefit of all my colleagues. The editorial follows:

PREMIERE OF MAGAZINE "ENCORE" AND THE GROWING COMPLEXITY AND INTERDEPENDENCE

A new magazine has come to this corner's desk—an imposing slick-paper medium-sized format—Encore. The premiere issue is excellently presented and there is no pinch or cut-down. First off, the name is neither flamboyant nor a combination of the alphabet that represents some "action" group or movement. The editor and publisher is Ida Lewis, and this quote from the editorial page:

"Above all the key concern is, How can we prosper in this environment while still being true to our basic selves? Directed by this concern, Encore aims

To provoke: not by polemics but by opinions;

To excite: not by rhetoric but by facts and information on subjects ranging from economics to fashion;

To involve: not by sensationalism but by thoroughly researched reportage and analysis.

No group can live in isolation, for the path of isolation is barren and leads to stagnation and disintegration . . . Each family of man must pay its part in a world that is a jungle of conflicting interests and desires . . . Encore will be committed to panracialism—in both spiritual and actual terms. Encore will probe the world's growing complexity and interdependence . . ."

That package this "square" column can certainly buy.

The initial cover the Encore has a colorful picture of a young American Indian with four varicolored children huddled in front of him: Black, Mexican, Chinese, and blond Caucasian. In bold type across this pleasing picture: "America: Neither Black nor White?"

Encore's premiere issue has 80 pages of well-chosen articles and pictures—none of them done in the "sensational" style—yet in-citing and calling for a second look-read.

The "heavy advertizing" as seen in Ebony and the few other successful magazines, is

scant in this initial issue. Two full page cigarette ads—one major oil company. . . . Pages for Ethiopian Airlines—American Airlines, Pepsi-Cola and The Aluminum Corporation.

The magazine's business address is 572 Madison Avenue, New York—and that's significant. . . .

In mentioning that there was nothing "sensational" in Encore there should be a red asterisk. . . . There is a piece entitled The Robeson Confusion—Do you really know what's happened to Paul Robeson? . . . It is in two parts—and it leaves you a bit shaky—to wait until September (when the first regular issue of Encore will appear) to find the answer to that intriguing question.

Encore has a place in the present 'seventies and the coming prophetic 'eighties. . . . By then the "growing complexities and interdependence" will have either made or marred this U.S. dream. . . . Long live Encore! In America the issue will be "neither black nor white." . . . This aged corner was nurtured on a Brown America image—the "Brown Bomber" is still its apotheosis. . . .

JUDICIAL ABUSE OF FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the hard-pressed taxpayers were relatively silent at the food stamp concept to aid the poor, the physically and mentally disabled, and our elderly citizens in helping them to achieve a nutritious diet.

The recent ruling of a three-judge Federal panel declaring unconstitutional the law passed by Congress denying food stamps to communal welfare loafers is an abuse of the intent and purpose of the program and a waste of taxpayers' money.

I include a related newsclipping:

[From the Washington Post, May 31, 1972]

JUDGES UPHOLD COMMUNES IN RIGHT TO
FOOD STAMPS

(By Jim Mann)

A three-judge federal panel here yesterday declared unconstitutional the law passed by Congress last year to prevent so-called hippies living in communes from receiving federal food stamps.

The ruling, which can be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, will permit those living in communes to receive food stamps on the same basis as other individuals, as long as they qualify under economic guidelines.

At issue before the federal panel was a law passed by Congress in January, 1971, providing that food stamps should not be distributed to any unrelated persons living together under the same roof. The law was implemented last August by the Department of Agriculture, which runs the food stamp program.

The federal panel found that the law was the result of "hasty last-minute congressional action," which was apparently designed to cut off food stamps to hippie communes but which affected others unintentionally.

In their written opinion, the judges said the law ran into constitutional problems because of recent Supreme Court decisions protecting the rights to privacy and freedom of association in the home.

Communal groups and others affected by the congressional action have been permitted to receive food stamps since April 6, when U.S. District Court Judge John Lewis Smith Jr. ordered the Department of Agriculture

to issue the stamps pending the outcome of the court case.

The panel that ruled yesterday included Smith, U.S. District Court Judge Aubrey E. Robinson Jr. and U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Carl McGowan.

GUN CONTROL—THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHER NATIONS

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, the gun lobby, which has for years engaged in overkill in its efforts to protect the interests of sportsmen, continues to be a very potent force against meaningful gun control legislation. Many of us believe that we can and must have stringent new gun control laws, laws which will decrease the level of violence-by-bullet without infringing on the hobby of those who enjoy sport hunting and other careful sporting use of firearms.

On May 21, there appeared in the Boston Globe an article reprinted from the Christian Science Monitor, by Florence Mouckley, with respect to the efforts toward strong gun control laws in other nations. I commend this analysis, which follows, to my colleagues' attention:

COUNTRIES WITH STIFF GUN CONTROLS ARE
MAKING LAWS EVEN TOUGHER

(By Florence Mouckley)

(NOTE.—An enormous disparity exists between the low rate of gun crimes in countries where gun-control laws are stringent and the high rate in the United States where such laws are lax. A survey of eight such countries shows that those countries surveyed, still not satisfied, are pulling the net of controls tighter.)

Gun-control laws in developed countries other than the United States are tough and the trend is toward even stricter enforcement and new, harsher legislation.

Precisely how effective these stringent laws are in preventing crime is difficult to measure. However, many law-enforcement officials in the eight countries surveyed—Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Japan, the Soviet Union, West Germany and Sweden—point to their relatively low "crime-by-gun rate" compared to the United States.

The following figures for 1970 indicate the contrast between those countries and the United States:

In Britain there were 29 killings from all firearms. And total indictable firearms offenses numbered 1359 in that country of 50 million people.

Of the 430 murders that took place in Canada, 176 were committed with guns.

In France, an estimated 475 persons were killed with handguns and an estimated 625 other crimes were perpetrated with guns.

In Tokyo (overall figures for Japan were unavailable), there were only 16 cases of violent crime involving guns. (There were 194 instances involving swords; 709 with razors and knives.) It has been reported that there were 213 murders with all weapons.

Italy counted up 741 homicides with weapons of all types and had 3112 armed robberies. There were 62,084 major unarmed thefts.

The United States had 9,039 murders by guns and a further estimated 100,000 other crimes committed with firearms.

Comparisons with the United States are difficult. Most of the countries surveyed have homogeneous populations with little racial or ethnic strife. And none of these countries has America's Wild West gun-slinging, every-man-for-himself, right-to-bear-arms tradi-

tions which still persist in some quarters in the United States.

Tough gun-control laws, say officials in the countries surveyed, tend to keep down the number of guns in circulation. There is consequently less chance of their being used accidentally, in the heat of arguments by irresponsible persons, or being stolen by criminals.

In France, 60,000 handguns are held legally with an estimated 280,000 to 320,000 held illegally.

In Italy, 62,000 persons are licensed to carry pistols, but officials there refuse even to guess at the number held in violation of the law.

In Canada, Britain, Italy, West Germany, Sweden and France permits must be obtained from authorities before a handgun may be purchased.

And in Japan and the Soviet Union handguns are forbidden to private citizens with only one or two specific exceptions.

In Britain, Italy, Sweden and Japan permits must even be obtained for hunting and for target-practice guns—rifles and shotguns.

Japan, which has perhaps the tightest gun-control laws outside the Communist world, requires that a person waiting to purchase a rifle must have owned and used a shotgun—a less dangerous gun—for 10 years before he can qualify.

Canada is another country which takes a tough view of gun control.

It is, in the words of Royal Canadian Mounted Police Commissioner W. L. Higgitt, "almost impossible" for anyone in Canada to get such a permit without being a security officer of some sort.

"Let's face it," said one official, "our biggest problem is not our gun laws. It's American gun laws. We make it tough to get a gun up here. You just can't walk into a store and buy a handgun and then walk the streets with it in your pocket. But how on earth do we stop someone taking a trip to Buffalo, N.Y., buying a gun at any of a hundred places and driving back across the border with it. All we can do is lower the boom on him once we catch him."

In the Soviet Union people are not allowed to keep handguns at home except retired servicemen who have received a gun for meritorious military service.

Civilian firearms—shotguns and rifles—can be sold only to members of the Society of Hunters which maintains a wide network of clubs across the country. These can be purchased along with ammunition, in sports and hunting equipment stores by showing a club membership card.

With crime growing in many developed countries the trend is toward tougher gun-control legislation and stricter enforcement of present law.

New weapons measures now before the West German Parliament will:

Forbid the private manufacture of weapons without specific approval from authorities.

Require permits for rifles and shotguns. Raise the minimum age for obtaining gun permits from 18 to 21 years.

Restrict the purchase of ammunition to those who have a gun permit.

Gun-control laws in Sweden are regarded as satisfactory although the current legislation, which was passed in 1949, is being overhauled and the government intends to introduce a modernized version.

The British Parliament is about to pass a new criminal-justice bill which will tighten the country's firearms laws.

Significant features:
It increases the penalty for using a real or imitation firearm to resist arrest from 14 years to life imprisonment.

It raises the penalty for carrying a real or imitation firearm with intent to commit a crime from 10 to 24 years.

Japan, where gun-control laws are rigid, feels that present safeguards are effective. The most recent change came in last year's

revisions to the basic 1956 law controlling firearms and swords.

CHAIRMAN MILLS SPEAKS AT OKLAHOMA PORT DEDICATION

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday, May 27, Chairman WILBUR D. MILLS was principal speaker at the historic ceremonies dedicating Port Carl Albert, Oklahoma's newest port on the McClellan-Kerr Waterway.

It was a beautiful day and more than a thousand people gathered for the impressive ceremonies, near Keota, Okla., in a tribute to our beloved Speaker.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, barges loaded with cargo for other ports in the United States and for Japan moved out into the waterway.

The remarks of Chairman MILLS were not only a moving tribute to his long-time friend and colleague, the Speaker of the House, but were also an impressive call for continued growth and development in America.

I believe all Members will enjoy reading this splendid address, and the text follows:

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN WILBUR D. MILLS

This is a very happy occasion for us all.

As friends and neighbors, as colleagues and constituents, we gather to pay respectful and affectionate tribute to a man we all honor and cherish, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Carl Albert.

Of Carl Albert, there is much that could be said: Rhodes scholar, lawyer, public servant; Majority Whip, Majority Leader, Speaker of the House; fair foe, faithful ally, good Democrat, great leader, grand American. He is all that and much more. Yet at this time and place, before this audience, it is not necessary to say the things that could be said of him. It is not necessary because, by the naming of this port, the essence of the man—and of his special meaning to his state and nation—has been said with greater eloquence than any words which might be spoken here.

By any standard, this project of which Port Carl Albert is part must be ranked as one of the boldest, most imaginative and, ultimately, most important achievements of these times. Here in the heartland of our country and continent—in a region which only a generation ago seemed doomed to waste as a vacant desert—we witness fulfillment of a mighty vision connecting Oklahoma to the sea. By vision and faith, by courage and perseverance, by audacity and determination, a vast region is being reclaimed. A vast new era of opportunity is being opened. It is on the works of such a project that his contemporaries and colleagues would expect to find the name of Carl Albert.

To say that is to express what I know to be the feelings of both Democrats and Republicans in the Congress. For Carl Albert is the kind of man—the very rare kind of man—one associates with all those qualities I have mentioned: vision and faith, courage and perseverance, audacity and determination—a man who, in all things, at all times, seeks to be constructive and to build a better America for all Americans.

I say these things admiringly from the heart. Yet, knowing the speaker as well as I do, I know that if he were presiding over the

House at this moment, he would begin to use his gavel to silence these remarks. For, despite the high station to which he has risen, Carl Albert remains—as he has always been—an inherently modest and unassuming individual, motivated not by hunger for praise for himself but by a strong inner desire to achieve progress for the people.

For such a man, this port on this great waterway is the finest and most appropriate of enduring monuments to his service.

As we dedicate this facility to the service of our region's and our nation's future, there is cause—very real cause—for us to pause and reflect upon our nation's directions and upon some of the values gaining vogue among us.

For almost as long as there has been an American nation, Americans of all regions have rejoiced proudly over achievements such as this great waterway. In early New England, around the Great Lakes, through the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, along the rivers and shorelines of the South, the opening of canals, the building of ports, the construction of dams and highways have symbolized progress, symbolized advance, symbolized the great American work of opening a rich and bountiful continent to the enrichment of human existence.

Here in the states of the Southwest, that symbolism has been especially strong. Men and women still live among us who remember the earlier time when this portion of the planet was empty and meaningless. For them and for their heirs, growth—real and tangible growth—has never failed to evoke pride and celebration.

Today, though, there is emerging among us a new perception, a new attitude. Growth, we are being told, is somehow bad. It is to be resented and resisted. Wherever possible—and however possible—growth is to be opposed and fought and, if possible, stopped.

This philosophy is clearly gaining ascendancy. Strong and articulate voices are being heard—and, all too often, headed—in opposition to new technologies. Resistance is manifest to the most vitally needed expansions of our industry and our utilities. The drive is intent and unrelenting to eliminate from public budgets provision for those projects which are essential to support our growing population. If this great project to bring water and power and water transportation to Oklahoma were proposed in the present climate, I seriously doubt that it would receive favorable support.

I appreciate—as I believe all responsible citizens appreciate—that we must not and need not tolerate growth which despoils the environment of this planet. Americans have too long been careless and prodigal with the natural endowments of their rich land. Publicly and privately, we must impose upon ourselves a far stricter discipline to protect the heritage so uniquely ours.

My concern, though, does not lie with the earnest efforts of conscientious Americans who seek to preserve a habitable planet. The conservationist and the environmentalist have always been valuable influences upon our public policy and I think we should welcome their efforts today to help us overcome the problems besetting our quality of life. Orderly growth and orderly environment are not incompatible; on the contrary, it is difficult to have either without the other.

What concerns me—and what should, I believe, concern us all—is the perversion of the American spirit which underlies the resistance to growth.

The strongest nation is never immune to viruses of doubt. Over very recent years, such a virus has been running through our national bloodstream. Whatever problem has arisen in these times, the answer some have vocalized is the answer of doubt. America, we have heard and still hear, is a sick society, a corrupt society, a decadent society, a society ridden by guilt and diseased by errors of its past. This notion permeates

much of what passes for supposedly serious discussion of our national policies.

Given such premises, the fashionable commentators of the times have constructed articles of faith which hold that we must stop doing all those things we have done—at home and abroad. Stop building strength—stop standing up for the defense of freedom—stop involving ourselves in the affairs of the world in which we live. Having withdrawn from the works of the world, the opponents of a growth America would then have us withdraw from the vital works at home which have made our nation great. They would abandon those great efforts to assure American families of their future security—abandon the ethics and values which have made this a productive society—abandon our faith and trust in tested principles and precepts—and, finally, abandon growth and expansion of those things essential to a better America.

This is strange talk, alien talk—talk which I believe we must resist and reject.

I do not want—none of us want—to live in a shrinking America or a stagnant America. None of us want to live in an America from which has been lost that strong, proud and confident spirit of optimism which is the very soul of our achievements.

Over all the past five centuries, since the Old World discovered this New World, America has inspired the optimism within the human soul. The opening of this new continent offered mankind everywhere a new hope, a new prospect, a new promise—a promise that on this earth, the individual could rise above the state, rise above the oppression of the old systems and find fulfillment in freedom for himself.

It is our duty to keep that promise alive and real.

In these times, as much as in times past, we must reject the counsel of doubt. We must, instead, turn to our tasks with new faith, new determination, new confidence and new optimism to do those great things which remain still to be done for fulfillment of this land and this system. Only by this means can we assure that the system we have created will continue to function in support of the dignity of every individual.

The challenge to us is not to stop growth but to accelerate it.

What I am saying is this:

When we examine objectively the many human and social problems troubling the members of our society, we find that none of them are caused by growth. On the contrary, virtually all are directly the result of a growth rate that is far too slow, far too inadequate for the needs of our times.

Whether we contemplate the travail of urban America or rural America, old Americans or young Americans, white America or black America, the answer is unvarying: we need more growth, faster growth, growth directed to relief of the problems besetting this age.

In housing, we are underbuilt, not overbuilt. In the output of goods, we are underproducing, not overproducing. In the construction of public works and provision of public services, we are underbudgeted, not overbudgeted.

On and on any such listing could go. But the point is made.

America urgently needs a dramatic and dynamic thrust forward to achieve the growth required to support and sustain its future.

This is not the time to cut back on growth—it is the time to remove the chains and fetters from the strength of our society and our system and allow it to operate again at full force for the betterment of life for all our people.

I speak of these things on this occasion because they are appropriate both to the achievement we come to dedicate and to the spirit and character of the man we honor.

Over the three decades of his service in the Congress, Carl Albert has wrought his im-

posing record as a legislator and a leader of men because, above all else, he has embodied the faith, the vision, the optimism of the people from whom he comes.

He has not earned the trust of his colleagues—or the respect of the nation—by devoting himself to the cynical fads, the faithless fears or the empty doubts so fashionable among some. He has steered to the center of mainstream America, believing in the people, believing in his country, believing in the imperative of using man's energies and knowledge to make this world a better and safer place to dwell.

It is this kind of leadership our land needs today.

There is work to be done in America. It is time now for us to get on with it. It is time for us to grow again, not shrink from the tasks and burdens of putting this continent to the greater service of those who come after us.

We have problems, yes. We have conflicts, yes. We have ordeals, yes. All men and women before us have had the same. But no others have had the resources and capabilities we have to overcome our afflictions.

Out here where the land is bright, the sky clear, the horizon broad, one sees America better and senses better the depth and greatness of the American spirit. Clearly, this is a time for us to recapture the faith, renew the confidence, restore the courage that has brought our society forward.

For our generations, as for all generations before, America, as Thomas Jefferson told us, belongs to the living. This land is ours to serve and to make better. May we all look to the example of Carl Albert and, each in his own way, each according to his own talents, dedicate himself to serving the future as this great public servant has done—and is doing—in these challenging times.

TRANSPO 72

HON. JOHN N. ERLBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to endorse Transpo 72 at Dulles Airport which is now underway and to salute the participation of some of America's leading industrial corporations. Among these companies is Bunker Ramo Corp. of Oak Brook, Ill., in my congressional district.

Due largely to the efforts of George S. Trimble, president and chief executive officer of Bunker Ramo, the company designed an exhibit for Transpo which offers visitors insight into Bunker Ramo's involvement in the transportation industry and in other fields as well. Bunker Ramo is the world's leading producer of automobile clocks and of electrical and electronic connectors used in many forms of transportation. For example, more than 8,000 precision-made connectors designed by the company's Amphenol Components Group are used in every Boeing 747.

The Ramo Corp. also is a leading supplier of information-handling systems. The company designed and operates the NASDAQ automated quotation system for the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It also has introduced recently a highly sophisticated new information-handling system called "Market Decision System 7," which will enable brokerage firms to gain quicker access to vital market data and thus improve their services to investors.

A recent significant development by Bunker Ramo in this area is the new Market Montage Service. With this service, brokerage firms can get simultaneous data on prices, volume, and other pertinent factors on major securities that are traded on more than one stock exchange. The SEC has expressed interest in this service which is in the nature of a composite information program—a service that shows brokers where they can get the best price to buy or sell securities for their customers, something unavailable until now.

Bunker Ramo is a Government supplier, being involved principally with high-technology nonarmament systems for surveillance, reconnaissance, and mapping.

Through the participation of firms like Bunker Ramo, I am hopeful that Transpo 72, authorized by the Congress and produced by the Federal Department of Transportation, will be very much worthwhile.

FROM THE WOODS

HON. ELFORD A. CEDERBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, nestled in the woods of northern Michigan, amid the towering splendor of the Norway pine, an institution as remarkable for gift of beauty and grace as for the setting in which it is placed encourages young people from across the Nation and around the world to utilize God-given artistic talents.

The Interlochen Academy of the Arts at Interlochen, Mich., recently placed in the 10th Congressional District which I represent, has been known for its contribution to music and the arts since its foundation as the National Summer Music Camp by Dr. Joseph Maddy in 1928. Over 60,000 students have taken advantage of the institution's unique offerings and today there is probably not an orchestra in the Nation which does not have an Interlochen alumnus. After 35 years as a summer camp, Dr. Maddy realized "the impossible dream" and in 1962, the camp became a year-round program of "the three R's and the arts." A one-of-a-kind institution, Interlochen's unique contribution to the promotion of the artistic talents of our young and the gift of art to the Nation continues that dream in spite of the untimely death of its originator in 1966.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Cederberg and I had the unique opportunity to hear the Interlochen Symphony Orchestra in concert last week at the Kennedy Center. In a program as noted for its complexity as for the brilliance of the students' performance we were able to hear and see the gift of Interlochen. It was doubly fitting that this occasion took place in one of the finest performing arts centers in the world. In a home for the arts that the Nation's Capital can take pride, we heard the work of young people in whom the Nation can take even more pride. I am happy to have been able to be a part of the evening and I look for-

ward to the day when my colleagues will share that opportunity.

Lest my colleagues think me overgenerous in the interest of my constituents, Mr. Speaker, I would like to close my remarks with a review of last Thursday's concert by the distinguished music critic, Paul Hume. I can assure you that I share his enthusiasm and that I share his conclusion: Interlochen does its students and their country proud.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, May 26, 1972]

The Interlochen Arts Academy Orchestra came to the Kennedy Center last night to give an account of itself after 10 years in the woods of northern Michigan.

It is an orchestra of 100 players gathered from all over the United States, not to mention three entries from the Republic of China. Under the leadership of Clyde Roller, who combines duties as associate conductor of the Houston Symphony with long years as an Interlochen favorite, the high school age ensemble took on a program whose content would greatly credit any of our major professional orchestras and dispatched it with ease and notable standards.

The kind of precision and stylish command with which they accompanied Gyorgy Sandor in the Second Piano Concerto of Bartok was a mark of unusual excellence. The music is difficult in rhythms, sonorities, and tone quality, making unusual demands on all departments of an orchestra. It is also unfamiliar to most players of any age since it is an infrequent comer to any stage.

Sandor set a great example of style and attack throughout, as is his custom, especially in this music. But the astonishing factor was the manner in which his youthful associates caught the spirit as well as the taxing notes. The first movement is scored entirely for the soloist with winds and percussion, the second movement largely for strings and piano.

All the Interlochen winds turned out a fine gutsy kind of sound where it was wanted. The trumpets' nicely adjusted vibrato was a perfect foil for the total lack of any vibrato in the ensuing strings. Roller held the work well together and brought it off with polish and brio.

The same can be said of his handling of Glinka's "Russian and Ludmila Overture," and even more of Samuel Barber's First Symphony. Now and then, in both pieces, Roller should have asked for a more full-blooded sound—from the cellos in the overture, the solo oboe in the Barber. The players were fine but the conductor a bit placid.

In Vaughan Williams' exquisite Tallis Variations the string orchestra played with un-failing radiance, its division into various groupings highlighting even strengths. Its solo quartet was as great a joy as the small ensemble at the back of the stage. The evening closed with Stravinsky's Firebird Suite. Interlochen does its students and their country proud.

TRANSPO 72

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, Transpo 1972 is open and the impact is felt throughout the Nation.

In Austin, Tex., some 1,500 miles away, I felt the impact when I could not get reservations on a Monday flight to Washington. The reason: Transpo 1972.

From my district alone, we have thinkers and planners from the University of Texas, and from the Governor's office coming to learn and to observe.

This activity is repeated time and again throughout the Nation. Attendance to date has topped the half million mark and more are expected. I join in extending an invitation to this, the first international transportation exposition ever held in the United States.

It is an old axiom that you must crawl before you can walk. In the United States, our transportation systems have been crawling long enough. Hopefully, the technology exhibited at this Dulles show place will move from the experimental stage into reality.

Transpo offers a strange, exciting mixture of nostalgia and vision. Men from another time bring the nostalgia in the form of the Confederate Air Force and the daredevil feats of stunt pilots, parachutists, and what have you. Vision comes from men of today who bring us new concepts not only in air travel, but in all modes of transportation: air, ground, water, and space—with special emphasis on surface transportation.

It is worth the trip to Dulles. Just maybe, it is the first leg of a trip to the future. I urge everyone, including the Congress, to attend.

VOLUNTEER DEVELOPMENT CORPS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the old adage. It's better to give than to receive," I feel, adequately describes the feelings of many Americans who volunteer their services to help others in foreign lands. Oftentimes though, because of the extreme problems which confront our society, these gestures of kindness and humility are overlooked.

The Volunteer Development Corps is one of many volunteer organizations which is attempting in its own small way to make this world a better place to live. The Volunteer Development Corps was organized in 1970 by U.S. cooperatives to provide short term, technical volunteer help to lesser developed nations attempting a co-operative self-help program. This technical help includes any phase of organization, management, financing, plant operation, member relations and control, director-manager relations, training, venture analysis, and long-range planning.

A typical example of the commendable service rendered by this group is their project in the Panama Canal region. Directors of Cooperativa de Consumo, Panama, República de Panama, asked VDC to train the manager and assistant manager of their new \$300,000 downtown supermarket in buying, merchandising, pricing, space allocation, personnel supervision, and member relations.

VDC invited Eugene Manilla of El Cerrito, Calif., to accept this task, and he agreed. He worked there 2 months and achieved great success. Mr. Manilla

retires in February as general manager of Consumer's Cooperatives of Berkeley, one of the largest retail consumer cooperatives in the United States. He was its first and only manager. Under his 30 years' management, CCB grew from a single store to eight supermarkets, four variety stores, a book store, three service stations, and other enterprises and from 200 to 60,000 members.

In these days characterized by American militaristic influence on developing nations, it is heart-warming to view such unselfish devotion to the plight of lesser developed nations shown by VDC and Mr. Manilla.

I commend their efforts and sincerely hope that all Americans will too begin to take part in helping their fellow man here at home as well as abroad.

RESOLUTION BY DETROIT LITHUANIAN ORGANIZATIONS CENTER

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a resolution adopted by the Detroit Lithuanian Organizations Center, representative of thousands of Americans of Lithuanian descent protesting Soviet disregard of Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

This resolution of these fine Americans of Lithuanian descent merits careful consideration of all right-thinking men.

RESOLUTION BY DETROIT LITHUANIAN ORGANIZATIONS CENTER

We, gathered at Kennedy Square, City of Detroit, Saturday, April 15, 1972, protest the systematic violation of religious rights in Soviet occupied Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Ukraine, and other captive nations and peoples.

We protest the Soviet disregard of Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

We protest the unjust exile of Lithuanian Bishops, Vicentas Sladkevicius and Julijonas Steponavicius.

We protest the jailing of Lithuanian priests, Prosperas Bubys, Antanas Seskevicius and Juozas Zdebskis and others for exorcize of their priestly duty, at the request of parents, in preparing children for their First Communion.

We protest the restrictions placed on the training of youths for the ministry and the prohibition on rebuilding war damaged churches.

We support the petition signed by 17,000 Lithuanian Catholics protesting religious persecution, which was gathered despite Soviet police harassment and sent to His Excellency Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations.

We urge the Secretary General to support the Lithuanian petition.

We urge all people, who are committed to the proposition that religious freedom is one of the basic Human Rights, to actively support this Lithuanian Petition.

This Petition is being sent to His Excellency Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, His Holiness Pope Paul VI, President Richard Nixon, Cardinal Kroll, Cardinal Dearden, and Senators and Congressmen of the State of Michigan.

WHAT'S AT STAKE IN VIETNAM

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the New Leftists who advocate a Communist takeover of South Vietnam, and those people who want us to simply pull out regardless of consequences could care less about what the South Vietnamese want. Nor could they care about the fate of those who have resisted Communist aggression and simply want to live in peace.

Yet the fact remains that still today many innocent people are being slaughtered in the villages the Communists have overrun.

The Communists have not been able to win the hearts and minds of the South Vietnamese people by persuasion. Instead, they have resorted to terrorism, murder—and now an unprecedented massive invasion from the north.

For those who tear down the American flag and fly the Vietcong flag instead, for those who shout slogans of victory for the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong, a very rude awakening is due.

It is essential that the Congress and the people of America remind themselves what is at stake in this conflict—at stake not just in strategic terms but, more importantly, in human terms.

The message was dramatically brought home in two articles in today's issue of the Washington Daily News. The articles follow:

VILLAGE LEADERS FACE TRIAL BY FIRING SQUAD
(By James Foster)

North Vietnamese firing squads apparently are systematically shooting officials of captured South Vietnamese villages, a White House source said today.

The source, who declined to be identified, said the number of victims is unknown because it may be years before their graves or bones are found.

"All we can confirm," he continued, "is that (South Vietnamese) village officials are being rounded up and led off into the jungle never to be seen again."

But it is known that the North Vietnamese are under orders "to eliminate the most stubborn, cruel, diehard individuals" as the first step toward reducing resistance, coercing the local populace and destroying South Vietnam's governmental cohesion. And scattered intelligence reports indicate that this is being done, he said.

This same practice was followed at Hue during the 1968 Tet offensive, it was noted. Mass graves of Tet victims still are being found and the unofficial count of victims exceeds 5,000.

A clandestine radio broadcast monitored in South Vietnam April 24 ordered the attacking northern units "to annihilate the top archvillains and cruel units one after the other." It identified "archvillains" as administrative personnel and others responsible for controlling the masses.

The broadcast quoted an official named Cuu Long as saying annihilation of enemy leaders was "absolutely necessary" and "most important" to achieve North Vietnam's goal of overrunning South Vietnam.

Intelligence sources say Cuu Long is the name often used by Gen. Tran Do, North Vietnamese headquarters political officer and

an alternate member of the Hanoi Central Committee.

ACCORDING TO STATUS

Potential victims are graded for execution according to their importance in the community. Executioners start at the top with an eye toward scaring less important individuals into cooperating.

"We must constantly create conditions for those who have followed the wrong path to forsake their evil ways and return to the right path," Cuu Long declared.

"The best way . . ." he continued, "is to annihilate the top villains in the hamlets and warning, educating and disbanding lower-ranking villains."

This also applies, he said, to policemen, spies, pacification agents and security agents.

CASE-BY-CASE

"We should deal with the civil self-defense corpsmen on a case-by-case basis," he added. Self-defense corpsmen usually are very young or very old villagers left behind to protect the homefront when young men of an area march off to war.

North Vietnamese cadre and guerrillas have been told to mingle with the local people in order to identify the "most dangerous" individuals.

By killing only the "top ringleaders," Cuu Long said, the people will be impressed by the North Vietnamese's humanitarianism, be less afraid, and more helpful in establishing permanent bases.

REDS LOSE FIGHT FOR HEARTS AND MINDS
(By Don Tate)

DA NANG, SOUTH VIETNAM.—"Yes, they intend to liberate us, even if they have to kill us all," says Nguyen Van Khanh, a white-haired farmer and former village chief, now a refugee squatting in the opening of his tent on the outskirts of this city which has turned into a running sore of humanity.

It is hot and sticky and depressing in the mosquito-buzzing tropic evening and Khanh talks about the North Vietnamese slowly, sweat dribbling down his forehead, eyes half closed. Khanh talks with little outward rancor, too tired for histrionics. There's a festering shrapnel wound on his forearm. He says let it fester.

He had fled with his family of eight, but three didn't make it. One was killed by a Communist shell, two disappeared in the confusion of the wild retreat from Cam Lo to Quang Tri two months ago. Then more shelling and the chaotic plunge from Quang Tri to Hue a month ago, then on from Hue to Da Nang, walking, running, hobbling.

HURTS UNDERNEATH

They are all too tired. Sometimes these little people seem like beasts of burden that have been flayed and kicked, pushed and herded this way and that for so long they no longer feel pain or direction. They have been layered over with a protection coat of toughness and apathy. But they are people, and somewhere underneath they hurt.

"The old men are the saddest ones," says a Vietnamese interpreter, a college student on the run from Hue. He follows the eyes of Nguyen Van Khanh down rows of tents of the camp toward a Buddhist cemetery, overgrown with weeds and full of rubbish. The gray stone tombs of the cemetery, once carefully maintained, stand amid piles of garbage, a few old tires and rusted war scrap thrown over the barbed wire from a military compound on the road running to Da Nang.

"JUNKYARD OF WAR"

Da Nang, gray looking and broken down, an old mixture of neglect and violence, sidewalks battered, tin shanties everywhere, mobs of homeless people jammed in camps and refugees pouring in from points north, is a jumbled junkyard of war.

Whom do the people blame for their latest miseries? The Americans, perhaps? Not this time, no matter how its twisted.

Do they blame the North Vietnamese, who say their moral imperative is to liberate the South?

Says Nguyen Van Khanh, rubbing his arm, traces of a sneer on his lips, "that sounds too noble, too noble for my weak stomach. We just wish they would go away."

"Wish they would go away" is repeated everywhere these days in the refugee camps.

For years it has been said that the battle for the hearts and minds of the villagers was the essential one in South Vietnam, not the count of North Vietnamese dead or the wrecks of American planes.

FLEE RED "LIBERATORS"

It is clear that whoever has the hearts and minds of these people in the refugee camps, it is not the North Vietnamese. The popular uprisings Hanoi asks for never occur. Villagers run away from the "liberators," not toward them.

It is also clear that Hanoi's insistence that the South Vietnamese are seeking to "liberate" themselves is the biggest fake in this war. There is nothing to back it anymore but North Vietnamese.

Once there was the Viet Cong. Pictured in the early days as raggedly southerners fighting B52s with little more than bows and arrows and ancient French rifles, they drew sympathy from liberation lovers. But terror, not sympathy, is evoked when divisions of Russian-tank-riding, Russian-cannon-firing North Vietnamese come rolling across borders and plastering tiny towns with thousands of shells.

LOSING EVERYTHING AGAIN

The battle for the people is one the North Vietnamese have lost in this offensive. Life had been going along pretty well for people like Nguyen Van Khanh, nothing great, but better than in a long time. Now they are losing it all again—their land, their homes, their businesses, their families—because a handful of men in Hanoi have to have a victory.

If the Communists had the support of the people they are always claiming there would be little fighting in Vietnam today. The offensive would have been irresistible. The war would be over. Communist flags would wave from housetops. The people would embrace liberators joyously. But it never happens, not in 1968, not now.

Instead there are the charred villages, the refugee camps, the people running. There is old farmer Khanh sitting in his dusty, fly-specked tent as a big yellow moon comes out on another night of war, and the thundering in the hills to the west already beginning, and the old man muttering, "We just wish they would go away."

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—
HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,600 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

CRIME FACTS MISLEADING?

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, Cincinnati has long been recognized as having one of the top police forces in the country. One of the reasons for our outstanding law enforcement has been the high caliber of police chiefs we have had in Cincinnati.

Our present chief, Carl V. Goodin, is one of the Nation's acknowledged leaders in police work. The following article that appeared in the May 17, 1972, Cincinnati Post-Times Star demonstrates once again his grasp of the crime problem:

CRIME FACTS MISLEADING?—GOODIN SAYS
STATISTICS NEED BROADER ANALYSIS

(By Stan Brenning)

The true picture of the increase in crime in Cincinnati should not be measured by annual reports of increases, Police Chief Carl V. Goodin says.

"In fact," he said, "there may be a tendency for all of us to become desensitized to crime to the extent that when compared to the preceding year, we acknowledge that it is still increasing."

He suggests a look at a larger time frame (25 years) "to really appreciate the rise of crime in our community" and offers these statistics:

In 1947 there were 794 major offenses reported, compared with 33,872 in 1971—a 326 per cent increase.

"Still worse, in our low year, 1950, we reported 6445 Part One offenses which, when compared with 1971, reflected a 426 per cent increase" (Part One offenses include homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft.)

In 1950 approximately 14 out of every 1000 persons in the community were the victims of a crime; in 1971, 75 out of every 1000 were the victims of a crime.

Fifty per cent of all larcenies of merchandise valued at \$50 or more in the last 25 years were reported in the last three years.

Fifty per cent of all robberies and burglaries in 25 years took place in the last six years.

Fifty per cent of all auto thefts in 25 years took place in the last eight years.

"These increases are staggering and place a tremendous burden on the police, not only in terms of reversing this trend, but also in terms of identifying, arresting and bringing the offender to justice," the chief said.

"The demands placed upon the police in dealing with crime in recent years have not been comparatively matched by an increase in police personnel," he added.

In 1947, there were 707 Cincinnati policemen, compared with 998 in 1971—an increase of 40 per cent. But crime has increased 326 per cent.

In 1959, there were 767 Cincinnati police, compared with 998 in 1971, an increase of 30 per cent. Crime has increased 426 per cent.

Goodin said that if all the social and behavioral causes for crime could be identified and their influences weighed, the list would be interminable "with constant fluctuations in their intensity, dependent to a great degree upon the conditions existing in a society at any given period of time."

"Traditionally, police have been expected to control all crime, but the causes of crime are rarely a subject for direct treatment by police and to hold the police totally responsible for crime assigns to them capabilities which, in fact, they do not have."

He said this places an unreasonable and at times, intolerable burden on the police.

"The police, by themselves, can not deal with the problem of repressing crime without an understanding of the problem, support and co-operation from the total community," Goodin said.

But, he added, if all of the causes of crime could be identified and aggregated, "a simplistic view would identify two chief factors:

"Personal inclination to commit a crime and the existence of opportunity."

"The police ordinarily address themselves to these two factors. They attempt to inhibit the inclination and reduce the opportunity, relying primarily on their visible presence in the community."

"To meet the challenge of crime, the police need sufficient personnel to meet the service demand placed upon them by the community and also have time in which to interact with the total community, producing an exceptionally high level of visibility."

Goodin said that if control of crime is viewed as minimizing the opportunity and inhibiting the inclination, some broad non-specific causes can be easily identified as:

Affluence: The proliferation of goods made available to the public in recent years and which are easily stolen.

Apathy: The problem of crime and other social conditions is the government's problem. It should not be necessary for the citizen to become involved. This allows the criminal to operate with impunity.

Complacency: Failure to institute security measures for themselves and their property, thereby increasing the opportunity to commit crime.

Courts: Lengthy delays between arrest and trial of the criminal offender which minimized the effect of speedy arrest and punishment as a deterrent. The professional criminal views crime as a profitable venture rather than a risky one when the time between arrests and trial is delayed interminably and he can continue his criminal activities with little fear of restraint.

Tolerance: Unless crime involves citizens personally, they are often indifferent to the harm it causes to its victims and the community.

Resources: Limited resources of the criminal justice system, police courts and corrections which are unable to deal effectively with the criminal offender.

VIETNAM WAR

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the President has decided to commit this Nation to one more strategy of escalation and destruction in Vietnam.

After promising to end the war when he ran for the Presidency in 1968, he is now running for reelection, and he is still promising to end the war.

The President and the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense can plead for national unity, and certainly every American hopes that their policies may yet be successful. Nevertheless, when the President draws this country closer to wider war and confrontation with the Soviet Union over a conflict which most American citizens do not support, national unity can never be expected, and it should not be asked.

The following editorial from the April 16 edition of the National City Star-News expresses the continuing doubts of many Americans.

It is one more indication which might

show the administration why all Americans cannot support our policy in Southeast Asia.

The editorial follows:

PHASE? IN VIET

Hanoi's decision to reescalate the Vietnam war was inevitable.

The Nixon administration must have been living in a dream world to have believed that the North Vietnamese would simply twiddle their thumbs while the U.S. funneled more and more aid to the Thieu regime and made it clear the U.S. would remain in Vietnam unless Hanoi agreed to a settlement permitting the perpetuation in power of the corrupt Saigon rulers.

The U.S. and South Vietnamese withdrawal from the Paris peace talks apparently gave Hanoi the excuse it needed.

Whether Hanoi's offensive will be ultimately successful is unclear at the moment.

But its strength so far underscores the fact that it will continue to take a massive injection of American resources to save the Thieu dictatorship; that the rose-colored-glasses reports out of Vietnam by the Pentagon and administration spokesmen have been wishful thinking; and that President Nixon's "Vietnamization" policy is only prolonging the killing in Southeast Asia.

The administration's resumption of massive bombings of both South and North Vietnam is an exercise in desperation; it represents a further escalation of the war and the return to a bankrupt military policy that was a failure during the Johnson administration.

It puts in peril more American lives, creates more American prisoners of war, costs more American millions in lost planes, slaughters more innocent Asian civilians and is likely to invite severe retaliation.

For Hanoi's Air Force no longer is limited to mostly defensive MIG fighters.

The word is out that the Soviet Union—whose aid to Hanoi has been a pittance compared with U.S. aid to Saigon—is now equipping the North Vietnamese with new SU-7 medium-range attack bombers, capable of striking U.S. air bases anywhere in Thailand, South Vietnam, Laos and aircraft carriers in Vietnam waters.

These SU-7's reportedly will be flown by trained North Korean pilots—a counterweight to the South Korean mercenaries the U.S. employs in South Vietnam. Thus the major advantage the U.S. has enjoyed in South Vietnam—privileged sanctuaries for its planes to rain death and destruction on Vietnamese, North and South—will be ended.

The administration calls the renewed air raids "protective reaction strikes" aimed at protecting American lives. This is sophistry; no American troops had been under attack until the air raids started. Indeed, the air raids are costing more American lives rather than saving them.

Vice-President Agnew, in a political speech, further defended the air raids on grounds it was a "selfless and moral act to defend a country under invasion."

The question is: Under invasion by whom? Many Vietnamese, South as well as North, will contend—and history can back them up—that there is only one Vietnam, that "South Vietnam" was a creation of the U.S. and a puppet government our politicians set up there in violation of an international agreement, and that the real invader has been the United States, which has ventured 9,000 miles from its shores to kill and destroy on behalf of one faction in what is essentially a Vietnamese civil war.

This aside, the fact remains that, if South Vietnam is to be defended, the South Vietnamese should defend it themselves.

On paper, this shouldn't be hard. Saigon claims to have 800,000 troops under arms, equipped with the most sophisticated weapons the American taxpayer can buy.

The North Vietnamese invasion force re-

portedly consists of only some 70,000 troops whose equipment, though better than before, is no match for the South Vietnamese. The latter also have the advantage of defending their own territory. And Hanoi has yet to use offensive air power.

The difficulties of the Saigon forces in coping with the invasion might just suggest that their soldiers lack the will to fight for dictator Thieu. If that's the case, the Saigon rulers will be getting what they deserve. In no case, does this rotten, graft-filled regime deserve the risk of a single American soldier or of a single American plane.

Nor, do we believe, does it deserve a single American dollar for our dollars—many of which end up in the pockets of Thieu and his henchmen—merely provide incentive to continue the war.

The fact is that the Vietnam war is a bottomless pit, a war in which young men die to save old men's egos.

Some 50,000 young Americans have lost their lives there—and some 300,000 Americans have come home maimed—for absolutely nothing. American intervention has driven 6 million Asians from their homes, ravaged South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and been primarily responsible for the deaths of more than a million Asians. It is time to call a halt.

But the Nixon administration cannot see this. It is determined to continue to risk American lives and pour more billions down a rathole—and now is even willing to re-escalate the war at additional grave risks to the safety of our men—for one reason only to save a gangster regime in Saigon that cannot save itself.

No matter how many sugar-coated and deceitful phrases Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew and others may utter about "protecting American lives" and "defending our allies" and "freeing our prisoners," this is what the Vietnam war is really all about. It is a war for Mr. Thieu.

It's not worth it.

The way to "protect the lives" of Americans remaining in Vietnam is to bring them home.

The way to free our POWs is to end American involvement in this shameful debacle, totally and completely.

The way to defend the South Vietnamese people from further carnage is to tell their rulers that Uncle Sam's well has dried up so they better make their own deal with Hanoi, or flee to Miami or the French Riviera, while they still have time to get at their Swiss bank accounts.

The Nixon administration's present policies are bankrupt, diplomatically and militarily, and threaten further disaster.

The President owes it to the American people to own up to this fact and admit that he and his predecessor made disastrous mistakes in judgment, rather than to try to defend the indefensible with more lies, more rhetoric, more planes, more lives, more billions and more grave risks. For nothing.

HOUSE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE ISSUES REPORT MAKING 20 SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS TO MAKE THE SBA A MORE EFFECTIVE AGENCY

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the permanent Select Committee on Small Business is charged with the duty to conduct studies and investigate, among other matters, "whether Government agencies adequately serve and give

due consideration to the problems of small business." To the Nation's over 5½ million small businessmen, the Small Business Administration, or as it is more familiarly known—the SBA—is among the most important governmental agencies. Because of this fact, this committee of the House of Representatives annually conducts a full-scale review of the organization and operation of the SBA. The purposes of that agency are to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interests of small firms; to insure that a fair proportion of the total Government purchases and contracts for supplies, services, research, and development be placed with small business enterprises; to make loans to small business concerns and to victims of floods or other catastrophes; to license and regulate small business investment companies; to make loans to State and local development companies; and to improve the management skills of the owners of small business concerns with direct action programs and through established channels of business relations.

In order to determine the extent to which the SBA is fulfilling its assigned mission and ascertain whether it is an effective instrumentality to aid and assist the small business segment of the economy was the objective of the committee's investigations and hearings. Additionally, the committee endeavored to evaluate the need for new legislation and whether changes in the SBA's regulations may be indicated.

Recently, the committee issued House Report No. 92-1006 entitled "Organization and Operation of the Small Business Administration (1971)." Because of the great interest to this subject, I now include the 20 recommendations made by the committee in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The full report may be obtained from the Committee Clerk, 2361 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. The recommendations of the committee are as follows:

DIRECT 7(a) BUSINESS LOANS

1. Continue to take action to increase funds to be used for direct loans under the 7(a) regular business loan program. When such funds have been allocated, SBA officials should institute follow-up action to assure that such funds are utilized by field personnel.

The Committee believes that substantial direct loan funding—a balanced funding program—should be reinstituted. Only ample funding of the regular 7(a) direct loan program will achieve an equitable balance between all direct loan programs.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY LOANS

2. Review its criteria in evaluating economic opportunity loans in an effort to reduce the ever-increasing ratio of losses on such loans.

3. Adopt a policy of assuring management assistance to individuals or enterprises at the time they are granted such loans in an effort to reduce the increasing loss ratio for such loans.

4. Report to the Committee by June 30, 1972, the steps taken pursuant to these recommendations and the effect such steps have had on reducing the loss ratio on economic opportunity loans.

LEASE GUARANTEE PROGRAM

5. Expedite its consideration of the Committee's previous recommendation to include

major personal property in its lease guarantee program and promptly provide the Committee with a report of action taken thereon.

6. Revise its regulations to eliminate the Government's guarantee if a lessee subsequently transfers or sells the lease to a large business concern or is merged with or acquired by big business, and promptly provide the Committee with a report of action taken thereon.

SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANY PROGRAM

7. Provide the Committee with a statement of the policy it proposes to follow with respect to guaranteeing debentures issued by SBIC's.

8. Provide the Committee with a quarterly report based on results of audits conducted of SBIC operations showing a summary by type of the violations disclosed by such audits and the actions taken by SBA on such violations. This report should give information separately for regular SBIC's and MESBIC's.

9. Provide the Committee on a quarterly basis a report on the status of SBIC's, indicating those currently in operation, those in litigation, and those in process of termination, giving this information separately with respect to regular SBIC's and MESBIC's.

PROCUREMENT ASSISTANCE

10. Increase the number of Procurement Center Representatives (PCR's) assigned to the various military and civilian procurement agencies. Considering the deterioration of the position of small business in the Government procurement market the Committee is convinced that many more than the 43 PCR's are needed to restore the competitive position of small business in this field.

This problem has been compounded by the diversion of PCR traditional procurement activities to the 8(a) program. The Committee strongly urges and recommends that the SBA Administrator promptly initiate steps to obtain authorization for the employment of a substantial number of additional PCR's.

11. Provide the Committee with a report recommendation by June 30, 1972.

12. Exclude the procurements program from the decentralization of the program activities, and the transfer of procurement personnel from the central office to the field.

FOREIGN TRADE PROGRAM

13. Reestablish and strengthen its foreign trade assistance program, which would counsel and assist U.S. small business firms in gaining entry into the field of foreign commerce and enlarge the opportunity of small business concerns now in the field to participate in foreign trade.

CONVERSION FROM DEFENSE TO CIVILIAN PRODUCTION

14. Reestablish its conversion program, which would counsel and assist small defense-oriented concerns to change over their plant facilities and operations to civilian procurement and commercial fields.

15. Provide the Committee with a report of action taken hereon by June 30, 1972.

ADMINISTRATIVE

16. Do all possible to minimize organizational changes and adverse personnel actions in order to give a sense of stability, continuity and purpose to its personnel. Administrator Kleppe, with his fine wide background, will recognize that good employee morale and organization stability are essential to maximum performance and increased productivity.

The Committee believes and accordingly recommends that the following action be taken by the Congress:

DISASTER LOANS

17. That legislation to transfer the responsibility for disaster loans to homeowners from the Small Business Administration to

another agency of the Government should be considered.

SECTION 406 PROGRAMS

18. That the House Banking and Currency Committee, the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, and the Appropriations Committees of both Houses review all aspects of the operation, effectiveness and results of the 406 contract and grant programs as administered by SBA and the Office of Minority Business Enterprise of the Department of Commerce, respectively to determine whether they are being administered for the purposes and in the manner intended by the Congress, before additional authorizations and appropriations to each agency are made in support of such programs.

SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANY PROGRAMS

19. That the appropriate Committees of the Congress review closely the status of the Small Business Investments Company program before authorizing in appropriation acts further funds for guarantee of debentures issued by SBIC's.

In conclusion:

GENERAL

20. The Small Business Committee and the Congress have over the years guarded jealously the independence of the Small Business Administration, and have prevented the takeover of SBA by other Government agencies. The growing staff and funds of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise of the Department of Commerce represent an ever present danger to SBA's independence.

The Committee recommends to the National Administration that every effort be made to retain within the SBA all aspects of assisting small business and that further intrusions into this sphere be terminated. A case example is the provision of \$40 million for grants for management and technical assistance to minority small business in the current fiscal year to Office of Minority Business Enterprise and the provision for an additional \$63 million for fiscal year 1973, which raises serious questions as to this Administration's intent with respect to the independence of SBA.

The Committee takes the opportunity to again assert its strong support of the Small Business Administration, the agency of the Federal Government charged with responsibility to "aid, counsel, assist and protect, insofar as is possible, the interests of small business concerns," pursuant to the declared policy of the Congress.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR DEAD HONORED IN PHILADELPHIA

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, Memorial Day, ceremonies were held at Old Fort Mifflin in Philadelphia to honor the 250 Revolutionary War soldiers who died there during a 7-week siege by 12,000 British troops and British naval vessels.

At this time I enter into the RECORD a statement from the city of Philadelphia which describes part of the Memorial Day activities at the fort and an account of that famous battle:

An iron hand-shovel and an 18-pound cannonball, recovered from the wreckage of the sunken British frigate, *Agusta*, in the Revolutionary War, will be presented to Old Fort Mifflin on Memorial Day (Monday, May 29, 2 p.m.) as the fort starts its 1972 season as a historic shrine open to the public.

The presentation will be made by Austin

B. Brough, assistant director of Aviation at Philadelphia International Airport. It will be accepted by Robert L. Alotta, president of the Shackamaxon Society, which administers the fort for the city's Department of Recreation, and other Shackamaxon officers.

The shovel and cannonball were dredged from the silty bottom of the Delaware River in 1956. They were uncovered as a seemingly unending stream of fill was pumped ashore on the Philadelphia side to serve as the foundation for the 10,500-foot-long east-west runway now under construction at the airport. Recovery was made by the American Dredging Company in the Mantua Creek Anchorage, south of the flight center.

Crisp fall winds rippled the surface of the Delaware River the night of Oct. 22, 1777 as the *Agusta*, equipped with 64 cannons, slipped through the darkness toward the heart of Philadelphia. She was accompanied by the smaller British gunboat, the *Merlin*.

As dawn arrived on the following day, it was discovered that the *Agusta* and her escort had run aground and were within reach of the fort's guns. Following a long exchange of gunfire, the *Agusta's* magazines exploded and the badly battered ship finally settled at noon into a watery grave.

The *Merlin*, also set afire by the fort's cannon was abandoned by her crew. Other units of the British fleet retired below Hog Island as General Washington ordered the American fleet not to follow.

The British had begun to build what later became Fort Mifflin on Mud Island in 1773 and called it Fort Mud. In 1776, the Revolutionary forces under the supervision of General Thomas Mifflin completed construction of the fort and it was named in his honor.

In 1777 a garrison of 400 men, responsible for destroying the *Agusta* and the *Merlin*, resisted 12,000 shipborne British troops for seven weeks until the fort was demolished by the constant pounding of British warships. An estimated 250 Revolutionary soldiers died during the siege.

Rebuilt in 1798, the fort was used as a prison for military deserters during the Civil War and for the storage of ammunition during World War II.

CONGRESSMAN DRINAN INTRODUCES SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM BILLS

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, today I submit for the consideration of my colleagues a comprehensive legislative package to reform aspects of the Social Security System which are in need of repair. This package of 10 bills is the product of several months of intensive analysis of our social security laws. I am pleased that this work has culminated during May, which is Senior Citizens Month.

To the 20.5 million Americans over the age of 65, nothing assumes more immediate importance than maintaining a decent source of income during their retirement years. Since 1935, the Federal Government has responded to the income needs of the Nation's elderly by making direct cash payments to them in the form of social security benefits. The basic soundness of the Social Security System is demonstrated by the fact that in 1971, 26 million men, women, and children—one out of every eight Americans—collected social security cash benefits every month. These benefits very

often mean the difference between poverty and dignity, between humiliation and self-respect.

More than 94 million Americans, representing 95 percent of the labor force, work at jobs which are covered under social security. As the President's Advisory Council on Social Security reported a year ago:

Social security . . . is the nearly universal base on which protection for the Nation's families is built against loss of income due to retirement, disability, or death of a family earner.

Yet this base has grown increasingly vulnerable and fragmented over the years since the inception of social security. In 1935, the population of people over 65 years of age in this country amounted to approximately 5 million, or 5 percent of the total population. Today, there are 20.5 million people over 65, 10 percent of the total population. This fivefold increase in the absolute number of people who qualify for social security coverage, plus the expansion of the Social Security System into areas not previously covered, such as health insurance, and survivorship and disability benefits, has put strains on the entire system.

Let us look for a moment at the group for which the Social Security System is designed—the Nation's 20.5 million elderly citizens.

They have an aggregate income of \$60 billion a year. Of that total, \$31 billion, or 52 percent, comes from social security, private pensions, and welfare programs. Another 20 percent represents savings and investments. Only 28 percent of the income of our senior citizens derives from wages earned by employment.

America's senior citizens have a median income of only \$1,951. Five million of them, or 25 percent live below the poverty line, compared to less than 10 percent of the Nation as a whole.

Half of them never completed elementary school. Three million of them are defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as "functionally illiterate." Only 6 percent of our senior citizens have graduated from college.

Seventy percent of them live with relatives. Less than 5 percent of them live in institutions. The remaining 25 percent live alone.

Mr. Speaker, these bleak figures cannot convey even a fraction of the loneliness, frustration, or even the humiliation of being a senior citizen in the United States today. Discriminatory laws and social attitudes often prevent them from holding responsible, well-paying jobs. Inflation steals from their savings and pensions. Astronomical medical costs take a substantial proportion of the remainder. Accordingly, we must set as a very high priority the restoration of an adequate level of income for every retired American. This means several important reforms in the retirement, survivors protection and disability protection services of the Social Security System.

The bills which make up the reform package I am introducing today are not the first ones I have introduced on this subject, nor are they likely to be the last. In the past I have sponsored legislation to increase social security benefits by 50 percent (H.R. 7752), to remove the limitation on the amount of outside income

which an individual may earn while receiving social security benefits (H.R. 10263), to raise the social security death payment from \$255 to \$750 (H.R. 8239), to allow women to retire with full benefits after 30 years of coverage, regardless of age (H.R. 5991), to include prescription drug coverage under medicare (H.R. 4245), to abolish the "recently covered work" provision of the disability requirement (H.R. 13932) and for several other purposes.

Very recently, I sponsored legislation to sever the social security benefit increase provisions from the massive welfare reform bill, which has been bottled up in the Senate for months, so that individuals can begin to receive these sorely needed increased benefits as soon as possible.

Included in the reform package I introduce today are 10 bills whose primary functions are to extend social security coverage to those who are not now covered, and to increase benefits for those whose coverage is inadequate in the face of today's higher cost of living and increased demands for services. These 10 bills include:

H.R. 15240, to eliminate the so-called family maximum on the total amount of benefits which may be paid on an individual's wage record. Section 203(a) of the Social Security Act places a limitation on the total monthly benefits payable to a family, ostensibly to prevent the family from earning more when the head of the household died or retired than the family did when the head of the household was employed. This reasoning is arbitrary in my judgment because it overlooks the fact that the vast majority of families affected by the family maximum are families in which the head of the household retired or died at a relatively early age. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the family's earnings would have increased over the course of time. There is no good reason to penalize these families by limiting their benefits arbitrarily.

H.R. 15239, to permit the computation of the benefits payable to a married couple—or to the surviving family member—to be made on the basis of their combined earnings. Current law makes it quite possible for a working wife to contribute to the social security trust fund without getting any additional benefits in return. This bill would eliminate that injustice by permitting a couple to combine their earnings before computing their social security benefits.

H.R. 15234, to provide for payment of full wife's and husband's insurance benefits without regard to age in cases of disability. The cash benefits now provided at age 65 for elderly wives and elderly dependent husbands of social security beneficiaries should be extended to totally disabled wives and disabled dependent husbands, regardless of age.

H.R. 15233, to extend full benefits to disabled widows and disabled dependent widowers without regard to age. Current law provides for benefits to disabled widows and widowers, but benefits cannot begin before age 50 and are sharply reduced—as compared with benefits payable to aged widows and widowers. There is no reason why a widow or widower who has lost all means of support and who is

totally disabled from all gainful employment should be forced to subsist on a smaller allowance than an aged widow or widower, and there is no justification whatever for withholding benefits until the disabled widow or widower reaches the age of 50, as is now the case.

H.R. 15232, to provide that an individual aged 55 or over is considered disabled for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits if he meets the more liberal definition of "disability" presently applicable to blind persons of that age. Under the definition of "disability" in present law, a worker is not considered disabled unless his impairments are so severe that he cannot engage in any gainful employment whatsoever. This strict definition often unfairly excludes members of the work force who retire in their early or middle fifties because of impairments which are not, in the strict sense of the term "totally disabling." This construction has had negative and inhumane consequences in many cases. The bill I propose would merely substitute the test of disability now used for elderly blind workers for all workers, regardless of the nature of their disability.

H.R. 15235, to provide that an individual collecting child's insurance benefits does not lose those benefits if he or she is married before the 22d birthday. At present, a person who is entitled to child's benefits loses them automatically if he or she marries before the age of 22. For the many married couples who depend on social security payments to defer part of the cost of college, rent payments, grocery payments, and so forth, this rule works a significant hardship. The bill I propose would recognize that an increasing number of young people marry before the age of 22, and that these people should not be punished for marrying by forfeiting their social security entitlements.

H.R. 15236, to continue children's benefits until the age of 22, regardless of student status. Under existing law, a child's social security benefits are discontinued at age 18 unless the child is a full-time college student. This law discriminates against the many 18 to 22 year olds who for one reason or another do not attend college. Accordingly, this bill raises the cutoff age to 22. At the same time, it extends the disability coverage age limit from 18 to 22. Under the existing law, a child can receive disability benefits only for disabilities which were contracted before the age of 18; this bill would extend the age limit to 22, thus bringing it in line with other provisions in the bill.

H.R. 15231, to improve social security coverage for farmworkers by requiring farm employers with substantial payrolls to report all cash wages without regard to the existing minimum requirements for coverage. Under present law, farm wages are covered under social security only if the worker earns \$150 or more or if he works for more than 20 days. Claims by farm employees that inclusion of all cash wages would result in a bookkeeping mess, ignore the fact that today most farms are large, professionally run business enterprises which keep the same detailed business records that nonfarm businesses keep.

H.R. 15231, has an additional provision

of benefit to migratory workers who are members of farm crews. Difficulties in getting crew leaders to report the covered earnings of crew members contribute to the inadequate social security coverage now received by migrant farmworkers. My bill repeals the provision in present law under which the crew leader is deemed to be the employer of members of his crew, except in cases where they would be so considered under the usual common law test.

H.R. 15237, to reduce the social security taxes imposed on self-employed individuals to the level of taxes imposed on employees. Currently, self-employed individuals must pay 1½ times as much as employees pay for the same benefits. There is no good reason for this arbitrary discrimination against self-employed individuals, which essentially amounts to a subsidy for the employee who is not self-employed. Social security tax rates should be equal for all, and not reflect the self-employed or non-self-employed status of workers.

Finally, I am today proposing H.R. 15238, to double the number of "lifetime reserve" days for which inpatient hospital care may be paid under the medicare program. At present, medicare beneficiaries receive a total of 60 lifetime reserve days during which inpatient hospital benefits are paid.

This bill would extend the number of days to 120, and would also create a 60-day lifetime reserve for post-hospital extended care benefits.

Of these 10 bills, the provisions of six are specifically endorsed by the President's Advisory Council on Social Security in its report of a year ago.

Each of these 10 reform proposals would bring equity to the application of our social security laws. The cost of each would be negligible in comparison to the benefit to Government of current welfare payments which would be saved and social benefits which would be accorded.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, if the social security tax were graduated—a reform I have long supported—so that all are paid in accordance with their income, these proposals could be funded in a manner which would not be any drain whatsoever on social security trust funds.

I am grateful for the consideration of my colleagues to these bills.

FORMER GOV. "CHUB" PEABODY,
OF MASSACHUSETTS, ACTUALLY
CAMPAIGNS FOR U.S. VICE PRESIDENT

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to believe that near the end of the 20th century in the greatest democracy of them all, vice-presidential candidates are still selected by caprice in smoke-filled rooms in acrobatic emotional twists aimed at ticket balancing in the presidential race. I do not believe a President should have to rely on a vice-presidential candidate to present his policies to the people. The President stands alone in the

White House—usually on policy, the Vice President is ignored.

But occasionally and unfortunately more often than just occasionally, the Vice President must stand alone. Nearly a half dozen times in the past 50 years, a Vice President because of death or assassination of the President has had to take over and stand alone.

Too bad for the country that some of these Vice Presidents were mere ticket balancers. They could not stand alone. The country teetered, survived, and ebbed along.

Governor Peabody has addressed a brief message to every Member of Congress supporting a free election for the office of Vice President of the United States.

I enclose a copy of his message with enclosure at this point in the RECORD.

Its time to stop balancing and start selecting. The future of our country demands no less.

The material follows:

PEABODY FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Washington, D.C., May 26, 1972.

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LEGGETT: I know that you join in my conclusion that attempts on the lives and well-being of our nation's political leaders and aspirants are the product of sick and disoriented minds. It may well be that neither this society, nor any society, can effectively curb such grotesque conduct. However, I firmly believe that we must attempt to meet political disruption with firmer and more logical political order.

In a year when we could all expect to be deluged in political rhetoric, I have chosen to translate good words into practical action. I recognize that my unconventional candidacy for the Vice Presidential nomination is only one small effort toward the goal of making our system of government and our party more responsive to our national constituency. I recognize that my chances of success in this venture may be considered remote. Yet my past and present efforts to open our political process have not been tested solely on the basis of political practicality or the likelihood of victory. There must be a higher standard; if there is not—we must make one.

With this purpose in mind, I have addressed the attached letter to each of the recognized candidates for our party's nomination for President. I have called upon them, and I now call upon you, to unequivocally endorse the concept of a free and open convention for the election of our Vice Presidential candidate.

I await eagerly your consideration of my remarks and I am hopeful that you will be moved to communicate your views at the earliest possible opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

ENDICOTT PEABODY.

[COPY]

PEABODY FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
May 25, 1972.

The tragic events of recent days have underscored again the frightening frailty and uncertainty which characterize all human institutions and from which the processes of politics and government can claim no special exemption. To be sure, such inherent mortality is an unavoidable condition. However, it appears to me that enlightened national leaders have the obligation—the unavoidable responsibility—of creating and maintaining a political environment which responds to unforeseen disruptions with well reasoned and popularly accepted alternatives. It was with this obligation in mind that I began my

long and arduous campaign for the Democratic Party's nomination for Vice President.

Even a cursory review of our nation's political history reveals that a total of eight of our Presidents have come to that office through succession rather than election. However, in addition to these instances of "accidental" ascension, it should be noted that in this century, one of every three Presidents has served as Vice President. Four of the eight "accidental" Presidents were elected for an additional four year term, and three other Vice Presidents were elected to the Presidency upon completion of their own term of office. Furthermore, our lifetime has served as witness to the unprecedented growth in the power and scope of the Vice Presidency in domestic, international and even interplanetary matters. For these reasons, it is our view that the time has come for us to direct significant attention to the manner of selection and manner of man of our Vice Presidential aspirants.

We seek an "open convention" for the election of the Vice Presidential nominee and our movement is gaining support and endorsement across our country. In New Hampshire, my candidacy received 85% of the Democratic vote for Vice President. From South Carolina and Virginia to Arizona, Democratic Conventions have resoundingly passed resolutions demanding an open convention for the election of our Vice Presidential candidate. Our numbers grow daily and we fully expect that my nomination will be presented to the Democratic Convention in July.

I am writing to you at this time to solicit your views and positions on the question of an "open convention" for the election of the Vice Presidential candidate. I can readily understand any hesitancy you may have in supporting a particular individual for nomination to this office. My present request asks only that you endorse the proposition that the duly elected representatives of our nation's voters be given the unqualified and unfettered authority to consider and elect our Vice Presidential nominee.

This request comes in the spirit of true party reform, in the determined belief that only the Convention Delegates can speak for the broad cross section of American thought and aspiration, and in recognition of the necessity of insuring continuity and stability in our representative democracy.

Your expeditious consideration of this matter and a timely response is anticipated. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

ENDICOTT PEABODY.

NATIONAL WATERSHED CONGRESS HONORS DICK LONGMIRE

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, next week in San Diego, one of Oklahoma's outstanding citizens will be honored as the 1972 National Watershed Man of the Year by the National Watershed Congress.

The award winner is Dick Longmire, of Paul's Valley, Okla., who has been a prime mover in the watershed development program since even before its inception. He served on the committee which presented the watershed plan to President Eisenhower that resulted in the highly successful Public Law 566 program.

Because of men like Dick Longmire, Oklahoma leads the Nation in watershed

development. Mr. Speaker, you and I were privileged earlier this year to be present at the dedication of the 1,500th watershed structure built in Oklahoma.

The current issue of the Oklahoma Conservation Commission newsletter tells why Dick Longmire is the National Watershed Man of the Year. I insert this account in the RECORD:

OKLAHOMAN CHOSEN FOR NATIONAL HONOR

Richard C. Longmire of Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, Immediate Past President of the Oklahoma Association of Conservation Districts and currently South Central Area Director, National Association of Conservation Districts, was selected the 1972 winner of the National Watershed Man of the Year Award, according to Douglas Trussell, Awards Chairman, National Watershed Congress of Washington D.C. The award will be presented during the 19th National Watershed Congress, June 6, 1972 in San Diego, Calif.

The accomplishments of this gentleman are too numerous to mention; however, a few highlights are listed. Longmire has been associated with conservation and watershed work since its conception and instrumental in the organization of the Watershed Program when first organized in the early 1930's. He had been President since 1950 of the Washita Flood Prevention Council which consisted of 22 conservation districts in Oklahoma and Texas that covered the Washita River Basin. This was the first attempt to organize a flood prevention program and led the way to the Washita River Watershed Pilot Project. In 1957, he was appointed as the first Chairman of the NACD Watershed Committee. For the past 20 years, he has been Chairman of the NACD Legislative Committee, and currently is Chairman of the OACD Legislative Committee. In addition, currently Longmire is serving as Chairman of Governor Hall's Agricultural Advisory Council. Longmire was a member of a committee that originated the idea of Watershed Development Programs for the entire nation and presented this plan to President Eisenhower in 1953. The following year, Public Law 566 was enacted which created funds for the construction of small watershed flood control structures through the USDA, Soil Conservation Service.

The Watershed Man of the Year Program is sponsored by some 30 national conservation, civic, industrial, and farm organizations. This award is presented annually to an individual in the United States who has made significant contributions in times past to the cause of watershed conservation and watershed management.

Only two other Oklahomans have won this award. Mr. L. L. Males, Upper Washita CD, received the first award of this kind presented in 1959. Also, Nolen Fuqua, Stephens County CD, was selected Watershed Man of the Year.

Thanks to the efforts of pioneer conservationists as Mr. Longmire, Oklahoma leads the nation in conservation work. This past year, our state dedicated its 1500th watershed structure located near Maysville, Oklahoma and named Wiley Post Memorial Lake in tribute to this great aviator who was native of Maysville.

In addition to flood control, watershed projects provide water for: municipal use, aid in purifying our environment by sediment and flood control, wildlife and recreation of all types, industrial and agricultural uses.

The local units of government, which by state law have the responsibility of conservation work, are the conservation districts which cover every foot of Oklahoma. District offices are normally located in the county seat, and they provide free assistance with the help of the Soil Conservation Service to anyone, urban or rural, with environmental problems related to the conservation of renewable natural resources such as land, water, trees and other plants, air, natural beauty, and open space.

FOUR-DAY, 40-HOUR WORKWEEK

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, as sponsor of H.R. 11437, legislation I introduced on the 4-day, 40-hour workweek, I have interest in newspaper and magazine articles dealing with the impact of this bill will have on our citizens.

One such article recently appeared in *Chemical and Engineering News*. I include the article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as follows:

FOUR-DAY, 40-HOUR WORKWEEK
CATCHING ON

The four-day, 40-hour week is bursting out across the country as one of the most exciting developments in the work habits of the American labor force. In companies that either have adopted or are experimenting with the four 10-hour-day work schedule, both management and labor are claiming advantages. Workers like the idea of a long-three-day weekend. Management says that the 4-40 schedule gives it improved efficiency and productivity.

The 4-40 concept is spreading rapidly. Riva Poor and Bursk and Poor Publishing Co., Cambridge, Mass., testified at Labor Department hearings in September that about 670 companies were using some form of the four-day week. Last week, she told C&EN that "well over 1000 companies are on it now." Mrs. Poor, whose book, "4 Days, 40 Hours," is considered the authoritative reference on the subject, says that an average five companies per day are rearranging their work weeks.

So far, the idea of the 4-40 week hasn't taken hold in the chemical industry. Invariably, labor relations directors of chemical companies contacted by C&EN say that their processes, which operate on a seven-day, around-the-clock schedule, make the 4-40 week impractical for them. Says one company spokesman, "We know that the four-day week is becoming popular. Any labor relations man worth his salt is aware of it. But we've only discussed it within the company very informally."

Most chemical companies are content to keep their eyes open and to watch for new developments in rearranged work weeks. John J. Radigan, vice president of personnel relations for Merck, says that the chemical industry faces a different set of problems because of its heavy commitment to continuous operations. Monsanto says that the "four-day week would be difficult to implement in a continuous, seven-day-week process." Stauffer's L. J. Dequaine says, "We haven't put it in and don't intend to in the foreseeable future."

J. M. Leathers, vice president and director of operations for Dow Chemical, U.S.A., comments that it would be very difficult to sort out shift schedules. "I presume the four-day week would work with a batch-type operation," says Mr. Leathers.

Indeed, only one chemical company contacted by C&EN expressed more than passing interest in 4-40. This company proposed the four-day, 40-hour week for one of its paint plants on a trial basis. The plant currently runs 15 shifts per week and uses batch processes. However, the experiment has been postponed and there are no definite plans to reschedule it.

FOR WHOM?

Replies from chemical companies uniformly reflect the widely held idea that the 4-40 week works for small companies, but not for large, integrated, capital-intensive com-

panies. However, says Mrs. Poor, this is a misconception. She agrees that most of the companies now using a rearranged work week are small companies. It's only natural that small companies predominate, she explains, because small companies are more flexible and are quicker to adopt new ideas. But, Mrs. Poor adds, that doesn't mean that small companies are the only ones that can benefit by a rearranged work week. She says that many large companies, including some oil companies, now use a three- and four-day work week, and that other large companies are contemplating pilot projects.

Certainly one company that qualifies as a "large" company is Chrysler Corp. Chrysler and the United Auto Workers (UAW) are studying the possibility of a 4-40 week jointly. The idea grew out of a discussion on absenteeism at last year's bargaining session, after which the company signed a letter of intent to conduct a feasibility study on the 4-40 work week. The study covers some production and maintenance workers, but not office workers or parts plants.

The company and the union agree that many problems must be overcome to restructure the work schedule of a company that has integrated, multipoint operations. Nevertheless, if the study uncovers "an acceptable degree of feasibility," a pilot operation will be started.

Neither the company nor UAW will discuss details of the study. Douglas Fraser, UAW vice president, says only that, before a revised work week is initiated, it would have to be approved by two thirds of the members involved. Then, because members won't really know how they feel about the scheme until they have experienced it, another vote would have to be taken 30 days later and two thirds of the members again would have to approve it before the revised schedule could continue.

Doubts. Although the impetus for switching to a four-day, 40-hour week came, in many cases, from labor and not management, it has been small locals or one-company unions that have done the prodding. Leaders of many large unions have serious reservations about 4-40. Some say that they have fought too long and too hard for the eight-hour day. They don't want to reverse the trend, even though it won't add to the total hours per week. Others seem willing to go along with the four-day, 40-hour week but insist that they receive overtime pay for the additional two hours per day.

A spokesman for the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (OCAW) says that a worker would suffer a 10% drop in his paycheck if he worked 10 hours for four days at his regular pay rate instead of receiving time-and-a-half for the additional two hours. He also claims that worker fatigue as a result of a longer work day will lead to carelessness and accidents. In the chemical industry, where workers are exposed to toxic materials, tolerance levels may be exceeded and probably would have to be revised.

Last month, the OCAW executive board passed a resolution, its first official policy statement on the subject, that throws rocks at 4-40. The OCAW resolution says that the union should continue to make known its opposition to extended work days. If Congress wants to alter current work day/work week standards, it should settle on a 32-hour week (four eight-hour days). What's more, says the OCAW resolution, employees shouldn't lose any wages as a result of the change. In other words, they should receive the same pay for the 32 hours that they now receive for 40 hours. Any work beyond eight hours in a day should also be double-time, not time-and-a-half, says OCAW.

Legislation. What probably triggered the OCAW resolution were hearings held by the Department of Labor in September and three bills that are now floating around Congress. What triggered the hearings and the bills was a flurry of inquiries about pos-

sible amendments to two laws that make it difficult, if not impossible, for some companies to switch to 4-40. These laws are the Walsh-Healey Public Contract Act and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act. Both laws require companies that have federal contracts to pay time-and-a-half for all work after eight hours per day or 40 hours per week.

Because of the increasing interest in 4-40, the Labor Department held its hearings to determine whether changes in the overtime provisions of the two laws should be made and to determine what recommendations, if any, the department itself should make. At the hearings, the battle lines were clearly drawn. Management generally favored amending the overtime provisions and labor generally opposed changing them.

So far, the Labor Department hasn't made any recommendations. "Right now the department is a neutral observer and is evaluating the evidence," says a department official. Meanwhile, three bills have been introduced in Congress that will have a bearing on 4-40. Each of the bills is still in committee and nobody seems willing to predict when they may reach the floor of the House or the Senate for a vote.

The Cook bill (S. 2463), introduced by Sen. Marlow Cook (R.-Ky.), would amend the Walsh-Healey Act and the Contract Work Hours Act so that companies with federally financed contracts can use 4-40 without paying overtime. This bill is now in the Senate Labor Subcommittee. A similar bill (H.R. 11437) was introduced by Rep. William A. Steiger (R.-Wis.) and six other members of the House Education and Labor Committee. The Cook bill is facing nose-to-nose competition from another bill. This bill (S. 1861), introduced by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D.-N.J.), would require all companies, not just companies with federal contracts, to pay overtime wages for all work after eight hours per day. The Williams bill also is in the Senate Labor Subcommittee.

It still is too early to tell whether the Cook bill or the Williams bill will win the favor of the Senate. As far as legislative footwork is concerned, however, it may be significant that Sen. Williams chairs the Labor Subcommittee.

Companies with federal contracts that want to use the four-day, 40-hour week naturally are rooting for the Cook bill. They claim that the overtime provisions of the current laws put them at a competitive disadvantage compared to companies that aren't subject to the laws.

Certainly, the Walsh-Healey Act and the Contract Work Hours Act have prevented some companies from switching to 4-40. But Mrs. Poor doesn't think that the present laws necessarily have to be stumbling blocks to 4-40. She says that some companies using 4-40 pay time-and-a-half after eight hours and still save money by using the rearranged work week. Labor cost, she points out, is only one factor in total production cost and often it is a relatively small one. Increased efficiency and productivity, less startup and shutdown time, less absenteeism and employee turnover more than compensate for increased labor costs. This is particularly true, she says, in capital-intensive industries such as the chemical industry.

Benefits. Because improved productivity is one of the advantages cited most often for the four-day, 40-hour week, it isn't surprising that it was management that first introduced the idea of rearranging weekly work schedules. However, workers can benefit, too. Three-day weekends give them more usable leisure time. Commuting time, considered as lost time by most workers, is reduced 20%. The costs of lunches, travel, and child care also are lowered. For these and other reasons, it is often the workers, not management, who initiate work schedule changes. Mrs. Poor estimates that 15 to 20% of the changes now are labor-inspired.

On the other side of the coin, some companies that have tried 4-40 have discontinued using it. Some claim that shift scheduling is too complex and can't be overcome. Others complain that they can't coordinate their own operations with those of their suppliers and customers.

Labor's arguments against 4-40 focus on worker health and safety. Labor leaders say that extended work days cause mental, emotional, and physical fatigue. In fact, they think that extending the work day is a step backward and contrary to everything the labor movement has fought for.

Is 4-40 the wave of the future? It is too soon to say. Certainly the number of companies that are using it is growing rapidly. On the other hand, most of them are small companies with fewer than 500 workers. Few of them are capital intensive. In many cases, the four-day week is still on trial. Labor isn't likely to buy the idea of 10-hour days without overtime pay. Management isn't likely to buy it with overtime pay.

Janice Hedges, an economist in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Office of Economic and Social Research, sums up the situation nicely. Writing in the October issue of the monthly *Labor Review*, she says, "The current standard is not immutable. But neither is a shift to some new standard inevitable."

GUNS AND GOVERNMENT

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, radio station WEEI in Boston has established itself as an agency which takes very seriously its obligation to serve the public interest. Its editorials on public issues are of a consistently high order—thoughtful, tough-minded, and to the point. Recently WEEI editorialized forcefully on the need for gun control legislation that is genuinely meaningful—as illustrated by the tragic shooting of Governor Wallace several weeks ago.

I believe the arguments adduced by WEEI deserve wide readership, and the attention of Members of the House, and at this point I insert them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

GUNS AND GOVERNMENT

Once again, violence has interceded in the political affairs of this country. The assassination attempt on Governor Wallace brings back in chilling detail those dark days in November of '63 and in April and June of '68 when other national leaders fell to an assassin's bullet. This time the wounds were not fatal, and WEEI joins men of good will everywhere in praying for a speedy recovery for Governor Wallace. However, there is another casualty of this senseless shooting—our nation and its political process.

Must we face a future governed by faceless men, hidden behind bullet-proof screens? Men who dare not ride in an open car; men who fear to stand on a motel balcony; men who can't walk through a hotel kitchen after accepting cheers for an election victory; men who can't shake the hands of supporters in a shopping center.

The so-called "banana republics" of South America are governed by officials who never show their faces and never step into a crowd. Must this happen in the United States? WEEI thinks we are at best far away from that. But WEEI also feels that it's now time for a soul-searching self examination of our na-

tional psychology. Violence has become a way of life in America. It permeates the mass media. Through toy weapons it sneaks into a child's play. Violence is glorified in history books that tell more about man's wars than about the accomplishments of past generations.

And then there's Vietnam. The long and constant killing in Indochina has taken its toll on the American public in a dark, subtle manner. WEEI feels that murder in an unjustifiable war has brought violence just that much closer to the surface on the home front. As in 1968, violence is playing a part in what should be the democratic process of a Presidential election. And as in 1968, America wonders why. Tomorrow, in another editorial we'll explore a symptom of the sickness—the ever-increasing number of guns on the streets of America.

Those who argue against gun control legislation are bound to tell you that if a murder is going to take place, it will occur whether or not a gun is involved. They'll also say that if firearms were magically swept from the nation, murderers would turn to knives and clubs.

WEEI doesn't buy those arguments, and feels that the attempt on the life of Governor Wallace of Alabama is another signal that this nation needs firmer gun control laws. To people who say that a murderer will choose another weapon if a gun isn't available, we point to the fact that the assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy and Doctor Martin Luther King and the attempted killing of George Wallace were all carried out with firearms.

A gun makes killing easy. There's no physical contact between the assailant and his victim. Death by a bullet is detached and cool. It seems to WEEI that this kind of attack fits the psychological profile of the assassins of the '60s and of the man accused of shooting Governor Wallace. These men were characterized as being disturbed loners, shadows on the landscape until they used guns to catapult themselves into the spotlight.

WEEI wonders whether these men would have turned to violence if they had not been able to passively pull the trigger. Would they have acted if forced to make a physical assault with a weapon other than a gun?

To argue for more government control of firearms is to reach back into the '60s when emotions rose after three assassinations. The arguments are the same today. WEEI urges the Congress to turn its back on the powerful gun lobby and to pass meaningful gun control legislation. You can help by contacting your Senators and Congressmen and telling them to act now, before another national leader is struck down by an assassin's bullet.

HELPING THE VETS COME HOME

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, in recent months, I have been working with the American Association of Collegiate Veterans, a group of about 300,000 men, who have returned from Vietnam and the military service, and are now pursuing their education at the many campuses throughout the country.

This past week, the president of the association, Mr. Jim Mayer, and the past president, Mr. Bob Sniffen, visited my office. As you may know, this organization is attempting to help the boys who

come home find jobs, adjust to society, and make them aware of the benefits which they can receive under the GI bill. The visit by these two young men brought the following article to my attention. It was written by A. Carl Segal, M.D., director of planning for Mental Health Services, in Howard County, Md., and presented at the 125th annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. I would strongly suggest that we consider this article, in hopes that we may be able to be more helpful to the returning vet:

ARMY PSYCHIATRY AND THE VIETNAM VETERAN: A CRITIQUE

Basic principles of military psychiatry were developed during World War I, rediscovered during World War II, and have remained operational through the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. These concepts of forward treatment, provided soon after the occurrence of disabling symptoms, in an atmosphere emphasizing possibilities of recovery—i.e., proximity, immediacy, expectancy—have been described by Glass (1), Tiffany and Alerton (2), Artiss (3), and others. Applications of these principles, together with features of the Vietnam conflict such as: (1) sporadic rather than prolonged battles; (2) air superiority; (3) better training and more highly educated men; (4) improved communications; (5) a known 12 month rotation; and (6) a better network of combat psychiatric services have resulted in fewer combat psychiatric casualties than in previous wars (4).

Recently, however, it has become increasingly clear that there have been delayed emotional and behavioral reactions to combat experiences (5), and these may not have been addressed as successfully as more immediately apparent reactions. In this paper, a pilot effort to develop primary preventive services for such difficulties will be presented. In addition, reasons for its lack of success and implications for military psychiatry in general will be discussed.

EXPERIENCES AT A GARRISON INFANTRY POST

Relatively little has been written about stateside garrison psychiatric services for returning veterans or about their needs. As early as 1967, psychiatrists practicing at Army installations in the United States were aware of frustration and anger among troops who had returned from Vietnam, decreasing communications between soldiers and their leaders, and increasing drug use. The post described in this paper was a large Army installation in Georgia which was a major infantry training center. Forty to fifty thousand men were housed there, including 7,000 men assigned to an independent brigade composed of battalions of "leg" and mechanized infantry, artillery, armor, and support elements. Many of the men had returned from combat tours in Vietnam and were serving their remaining months of active duty training other troops who would soon be entering the combat area.

In early 1968, increasing numbers of combat veterans from the brigade were being seen by the post's mental health staff for rage reactions, anxiety, depression and psychophysiological symptoms. These often appeared to be associated with suppressed and repressed guilt about their combat roles, displeasure with their duty assignments, and a certain disillusionment with the military and other aspects of American society such as their lack of a warm welcome home and racism. There also appeared to be an increasing number of men with similar dynamics and symptoms confined in the local stockade for legal infractions such as AWOL.

The mental health staff wanted to develop some method of preventing these medical and legal disabilities, if possible, and thought that if such a step were attempted more in-

formation would have to be learned about the experience of returning from Vietnam to the United States. More would have to be learned about dynamics and symptoms not only among men already labelled as "patients" or "prisoners", but also among men functioning without those distinctive labels. Thus, a pilot program was started to study the impact of a tour in Vietnam and subsequent return to the United States, and to attempt to ameliorate the observed impacts of guilt, depression, anxiety and rage upon the lives of the men.

CASE HISTORY

Primary prevention—A pilot program

Brigade leadership and the mental health staff had developed a good working relationship prior to initiation of the effort to be described. Innovative programs proposed by mental health staff had been received with interest and support. In late 1968, the mental health staff asked the brigade commander and the commander of a mechanized infantry battalion to initiate a demonstration project in which all Vietnam returnees entering the battalion would be assigned to a group discussion with mental health personnel. Stated purposes of the discussion were: (1) to acquaint our staff with thoughts and feelings of healthy as well as emotionally impaired returnees; (2) to provide an atmosphere in which soldiers might discuss their concerns about disturbing experiences they underwent in Vietnam, and gain group support while dealing with residual anger and guilt; (3) to provide anticipatory guidance about emotional responses we knew other returnees had experienced; (4) to discuss their feelings about assignment to their unit—one which was held in low esteem; and (5) to provide returnees with a list of resources they might call upon if they should experience difficulty with emotional or general health problems, financial need or other situational crises.

All soldiers who had returned from Vietnam and reported to the unit during a given week were assigned to a discussion group held in a company dayroom in the battalion area. There, each Saturday morning, they were joined for an informal "rap session" by a psychiatrist, social work officer and enlisted social work specialist. Usually 15 to 20 soldiers attended. Repeat sessions were not held. Informality was encouraged, and the session length was flexible, depending upon the interest of the men and the vigor of the discussion. Most lasted 2 to 3 hours.

Staff began the meetings by saying they hoped to learn more about problems faced by healthy soldiers upon their return to the United States. It was explained that a large number of troops from the unit had gotten into legal and other difficulties such as AWOL, drug use, and assaultive acts, often for reasons that seemed to have been preventable. A desire was expressed to discuss alternative methods of approaching problems they might face, and to provide them with information about helpful resources.

Initially groups viewed the mental health staff with suspicion, but invariably loosened up quickly and engaged in active discussions. Interaction was facilitated by questioning them about their experiences and reactions to the experiences. At the end of each session, the staff emphasized their interest in them, and told them that if problems arose which could not be solved within their units or by other agencies, they should feel free to contact the mental health specialist responsible for services to their units. It was pointed out that the staff would try to be helpful in any type of problem, not merely one which required their definition of themselves as mentally disturbed.

Participants often desired to meet again, but time limitations precluded ongoing meetings. Most soldiers appeared to be glad that they had participated, and there were virtually no expressions of dissatisfaction

about having to meet with mental health personnel.

OUTCOME OF PILOT PROGRAM

After several months, both mental health staff and commanders thought that the program was of some value, but there was no objective assessment of its effectiveness in preventing or reducing emotional and behavioral impairments. A protocol was designed to provide such data from a systematic intervention. Discussion groups were to be led by trained social work specialists, and the social work officer was to coordinate the overall project and collect data for analysis. It was planned to compare experimental and comparison units in a variety of areas including sick call and mental health clinic visits and their seriousness, utilization of American Red Cross and Army Community Service facilities, and episodes of behavioral acting out such as AWOL and other legal infractions.

Just as the study was to be undertaken in late 1969, the social work officer who had been involved in the project for almost a year, and who was to be responsible for overall implementation was suddenly placed on orders to Vietnam. The post had been assured previously of social work officer stability in order to develop model programs. Despite pleas to the Office of the Surgeon General that a potentially valuable military health research effort would be destroyed, and strenuous efforts by the staff to have the orders reversed, the officer departed.

This turn of events demoralized the staff involved. The enlisted personnel, always at great risk to be placed suddenly on orders, and correspondingly reluctant to invest themselves in long range projects, began to withdraw their interest. The psychiatrist was involved in a number of other projects and unable to free himself to begin the process anew. He also was astounded by the seeming inability of the Office of the Surgeon General to recognize the importance of such a project and support it. Enlisted social work specialists who had been trained to lead the discussion groups continued for a while, but the idea of a formal systematic study soon died.

Results of pilot program

Although attendance records were not maintained both because of a desire to preserve informality and lack of manpower to coordinate data collection prior to a formal research effort, the following are presented as impressionistic data. Most men were between the ages of 19 and 24 and had a high school education or less. Most were single, and about 15% were from minority races. Achieved ranks were sergeant (E-5) or below, with a predominance of specialists 4th class (E-4). Many had received minor judicial or administrative punishments during their military careers, but rarely had any been found guilty of a serious offense. In most groups, between 70% and 90% of the men claimed to have been using drugs in Vietnam. This was usually marijuana, and less frequently amphetamines or barbiturates; heroin was not then a major problem.

Many soldiers complained about their disappointment in returning to "the real world" from "the Nam." They had expected the civilian and military populations to appreciate their service and receive them more warmly than was actually the case. Many angry feelings also were expressed by men of all races, but especially Blacks, about returning to the overt and covert racial prejudice of the United States. They especially resented this discrimination since there had been a relative absence of such racial tension in the Vietnam combat environment.

Undue risk taking by certain types of leaders also was an important theme. They spoke in disparaging terms of the foolish junior officer "heroes" fresh from the United States eager to make a name for themselves and

sometimes placing their units in unnecessary danger, and of the "juicer" (alcoholic) non-commissioned officers incapacitated by their drinking patterns. They spoke almost casually of "fraggings" (attempts to wound or kill another soldier or officer by means of a fragmentation grenade, or by shooting him) they had witnessed or heard of.

Although a formal assessment of program effectiveness was never made, certain impressions were formed. Few psychiatric casualties were noted on post among men who were provided the group experience. (How many experienced difficulties subsequent to leaving the post is impossible to know.) Commanders thought the programs were of value, and many men who attended the meetings expressed a desire to have more.

Clearly there would have been great usefulness in systematic study of a wide variety of social indices that would have related adequacy of coping mechanisms to effects of the program upon underlying guilt, depression, frustration and rage.

Army psychiatry during the Vietnam war era

Apparently there was adequate psychiatric care provided for soldiers with overt severe mental illness during the war years. Also, application of combat psychiatric principles plus features of the combat environment unique to this conflict resulted in a psychiatric casualty rate far lower than previously experienced in wartime. However, one must question whether or not less than adequate attention was paid to more subtle behavioral and emotional effects of this unpopular war, and of military service during an era of rapidly changing social concerns and priorities.

Army mental health services were dominated by over-riding concerns about personnel requirements for the combat zone. Perhaps this is how it should have been. But one would have hoped that some major degree of concern also would have been expressed for the returning troops. This is especially so in view of the Army's commitment to principles of preventive psychiatry. Unfortunately, theoretical constructs and care-giving models changed imperceptibly during the past 25 years, and little attention ever has been paid systematically to needs of garrison troops.

Stateside programs in mental health were marked by personnel turbulence and disruption which rarely allowed the development of carefully thought out intermediate, let alone long range, research, at posts other than general hospitals. Bushard (6) emphasized the value of locally-based services and requirements to work with men in their units. Army reports long have emphasized the value of mental hygiene clinics and preventive psychiatry. However, most long range research in recent years has been general hospital based such as work by Colman and Baker (7) with operant conditioning models for rehabilitation of men with character and behavior disorders.

Papers in which preventive programs have been discussed have focused on early case findings and command consultation, in situations in which behavioral disturbances already had been noted, such as reports by Spencer (8) and Chapman (9). Bey and Smith (10) in their report on organizational consultation seem to have come closest to primary preventive activities.

A number of primary preventive programs, such as described in this paper, could have been designed and implemented using existing theoretical models of group techniques, populations at risk because of specific events such as combat troops, and anticipatory guidance. Caplan (11), in recent testimony before the United States Senate, described a preventive psychiatry program that well might have been emphasized as a research effort by the Office of the Surgeon General.

Unfortunately, most mental health per-

sonnel in stateside assignments were placed in positions designed to make the development of innovative preventive programs virtually impossible. They were getting their military bearings, a task that takes a minimum of six months, devoting energy to worrying whether or not they would be assigned to Vietnam, or overwhelmed by the myriad of administrative evaluations demanded by a variety of regulations.

Automatic data processing technology, enlightened use of personnel, and revision of stifling administrative regulations might have allowed the development of more preventive outreach programs. Although combat requirements were of first order priority, perhaps mental health personnel might have been assigned to Vietnam at the beginning of their tours of duty (for immediate or delayed departure), with the rest assured that they would remain at their duty assignments until completion of their tours. This might have freed significant mental energy for productive innovation pursuits.

Perhaps Army psychiatry was one war behind. Good quality World War II or Korean conflict combat psychiatry was practiced, but inadequate attention was focused on needs of men in other than combat situations. One can only hope that a mechanism may yet be found that will allow military psychiatric practice to update and expand its conceptual models, be more responsive to changing needs associated with changing times, be more flexible, and again lead the way in innovative psychiatric practice.

Summary

Implementation of well established principles of combat psychiatry during the Vietnam war years helped play a role in decreasing the number of combat psychiatric casualties. However, questions have been raised about more long term disabling effects of the combat experience secondary to guilt, frustration, rage and depression. A pilot program attempting to address these issues by providing primary preventive services to infantry troops who had seen combat was started at a large infantry post. This program consisted of group discussions with all newly assigned troops in a mechanized infantry battalion. Goals, themes of discussions, and impressionistic findings are noted, as well as reasons for failure of systematic study of the effort. Possible reasons are given for a lack of innovative military psychiatric practices during recent years in field environments, and hope is expressed that the military may yet find a way to update its psychiatric practice, become more flexible, and again lead the way in innovative preventive efforts.

CAPT. HENRY M. SPENGLER DIES IN VIETNAM HELICOPTER CRASH

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, a memorial service was held at the new Fort Myer Memorial Chapel last Friday for a young Alexandria resident who was killed in Vietnam on April 5 after a brief but brilliant military career.

As I share the pride of his many northern Virginia friends in his accomplishments as well as their sorrow at his loss, I insert at this point in the RECORD his obituary as printed in the Washington Post on Wednesday, May 17, 1972:

CAPT. HENRY M. SPENGLER DIES IN VIETNAM HELICOPTER CRASH

A memorial service for Army Capt. Henry Mershon Spengler III, 26, who was killed in South Vietnam, will be held at 2 p.m. Friday in the new Ft. Myer Memorial Chapel.

Capt. Spengler, whose wife and mother live in Alexandria, was killed April 5 while piloting a Cobra helicopter near Anloc. His aircraft was struck by enemy fire and crashed.

He was the son of the late Army Brig. Gen. Henry Mershon Spengler, who also was killed in a helicopter crash in 1961 at Hohenfels, Germany.

His father's death, while he was still a youth, did not deter Capt. Spengler from entering a military career.

"It was his business. When he wrote to me from Vietnam, he always said there was nothing much going on. He figured what he was doing there was just his job," his wife said yesterday. This was before American action was stepped up there.

After graduating from Francis C. Hammond High School in Alexandria, where he participated in crew, track and cross country, and also rowed for the Old Dominion Boat Club, Capt. Spengler was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point by Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr.

He was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers, then attended ranger and airborne schools at Ft. Benning, Ga., and the engineer officer basic course at Ft. Belvoir. He was sent to Germany as a company commander and returned to this country in 1970 to pursue Army aviation training at Ft. Wolters, Tex., and Ft. Rucker, Ala.

Capt. Spengler completed the Cobra helicopter transition course at Hunter Army Air Field, Ga., and went to Vietnam in August, 1971. He was with the 3d Battalion, 7th Aerial Rocket Artillery, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division at the time of his death.

He is survived by his wife, Bette Suzanne Scott Spengler, of 401 N. Armistead St.; a 2-year-old son, Henry Mershon Spengler IV; his mother, Betty M. Spengler; three brothers, William, of Wytheville, James, of Arlington, and Robert, of Alexandria.

PROPOSES NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the following statement concerning recent developments in Kaunas, Lithuania issued by President Vytautas Volertas of the Lithuanian-American Community of the U.S.A., Inc. National Executive Committee located in Philadelphia, which I am sure will be of interest:

MAY 22, 1972.

A proposal for a National Day of Mourning and Prayer for Americans of Lithuanian background was issued in Philadelphia today by Vytautas Volertas, President of the National Executive Committee of the Lithuanian-American Community of the U.S.A., Inc.

He made the declaration following developments in the Lithuanian city, Kaunas, where rioting has been underway over religious oppression and lack of political freedom.

Over the weekend, several thousand youths battled police and Soviet soldiers after a young Roman Catholic, Romas Talanta, publicly burned himself to death "for political reasons".

The rioting has continued since the funeral of Talanta last Thursday.

This latest development of immolation has brought international furor and attention to the problems besetting the captive Lithuanian nation.

Mr. Volertas said that to further dramatize the religious plight of Lithuanians he urged that America's 2 million Lithuanian-Americans recognize June 15 as a National Day of Mourning and Prayer to demonstrate this country's support of Lithuania's fight to establish religious and political freedom.

He said the June 15 day would coincide with the Anniversary of the Soviet Union's forceful occupation of Lithuania in 1940. He said he hoped that Lithuanians from all 50 states would participate in the mourning with appropriate ceremony.

At the same time, the President said that they are coordinating with the Roman Catholic Churches throughout the United States to officially proclaim June 15 as a National Day of Mourning and Prayer.

This latest tragedy in Lithuania comes on the heels of several internal disruptions which were aimed at focusing international attention to the political and religious problems faced by that country.

Last March 17,000 Lithuanian-Catholics signed a bitterly-worded Petition to Communist Party leaders demanding an end to religious suppression. President Volertas stated that this action is the most massive protest of its kind ever known to have emerged from Lithuania and the U.S.S.R. This and earlier attempts to relieve religious persecution had gone unheard except in the form of intensified repression.

The inch-thick Petitions were then sent to the U.N. Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim.

In another attempt to dramatize their plight, a formal protest by the Lithuanian intellectuals was forwarded to the 5th World Congress of Psychiatrists.

In another area, President Volertas stated that he was hopeful that the Soviet government's attitude might be softened following the impending session by President Nixon and the Soviet leaders. More than 75,000 American-Lithuanians have urged the President through a Petition to bring the power of his office into play on behalf of Lithuanians when he meets with Soviet leaders.

A parallel situation, Soviet Jewry, is on the President's agenda.

President Volertas also referred to events within the last year including the imprisonment of Priests for preparing children for their First Communion at the request of their parents and two Lithuanian Bishops being sent to unlimited exile without trials.

These efforts culminated in the self-immolation and subsequent rioting in the city of Kaunas, the second largest city of Lithuania with a population of more than 300,000 persons.

FIRSTHAND INFORMATION ON C-5A

HON. JOHN W. DAVIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, all too often on issues of special importance, we hear only a part of the full story. For several years, while the giant C-5A Galaxy has been manufactured at the Lockheed-Georgia complex in the seventh district, we have heard much criticism from the aircraft's detractors, both in the press and in the Congress. Those of us who believe in the C-5A's ability to carry out its assigned tasks with excellence have encountered difficulty in

finding an audience willing to listen to all sides of the question.

For example, Gen. Jack J. Catton, Commander of the Military Airlift Command, the man in charge of all C-5 military operations, last week addressed the Aviation/Space Writers Association in New York on the subject of the C-5A. Despite General Catton's firsthand knowledge of the aircraft, his comments received less attention in the Nation's press than do those of the least knowledgeable critics of this plane. Because I know of the interest which the Congress holds for the C-5A and its capabilities, I would like to commend General Catton's speech as follows:

REMARKS BY GEN. JACK J. CATTON

About 30 years ago, when the American public, bombarded on all sides by conflicting advertising claims, was considering buying an expensive automobile, they were encouraged to "ask the man who owns one." The inference was that no one knew better than the operator—the man who used the machine, day-in and day-out—if it did the job. We have a similar circumstance today. The American people have purchased this C-5 machine and have been told a great deal about it. There is a lot of confusion—many different opinions, pro and con—and it's hard for the public to separate fact from fiction concerning the C-5. So perhaps this is a good time to ask the man who owns them—or at least operates them for the Air Force and the Department of Defense—for the American public.

Before I give you that opportunity to "ask the operator," I want you to all realize the C-5 was developed to do a particular job in support of this nation's military strategy. I mention this simply because that statement of fact gives us some key ideas to consider—ideas such as the C-5 itself—its procurement—the job it does—the strategy it supports.

First, the airplane. The C-5 is unique. I'm sure you're all impressed with its size. I suppose you've already heard the obvious comparisons—sit it on a football field with its tail on the goal line and its nose is inside the other twenty—its wings are way beyond both benches. Or, its tail is six stores high.

However, you might not know that we're operating the airplane daily at over 712,000 pounds gross weight—with a payload of 175,000 pounds. When we have to—and the past few weeks we've had to—we go to 728,000, with just under 200,000 pounds of payload. The airplane gives us great capability—unique to the military needs we have.

For example, you've heard a lot about our gear problems—we have a complicated gear system—but it allows us to decouple our fleet from the JFK-type, sophisticated air terminals which might not be available when and where we need them—permits very rapid on-and-off-loading.

We cruise at 767 MACH—which is moving out—but still somewhat slower than our civilian counterparts. But we traded off those few knots of speed for the shorter on-load/off-load times. To get the drive-on/drive-off capability which helps make this a combat airplane, we had to go to the high lift rather than the high speed position on the wing—but shortened ground times are important to us in a combat situation.

Two weeks ago, the C-5s recorded ground times of 32, 30 and 27 minutes at DaNang. You know what they were carrying? M-41 tanks—and those times I gave you were from touchdown to takeoff. There—on the ground—when we are vulnerable and the cargo is vulnerable—is where and when we need the speed most—a design factor peculiar to our basic role of combat airlift.

The fact that we're carrying vehicles on

those missions sets this airplane apart from our commercial counterparts whose aircraft are stressed for palletized loads. We have the ability to airdrop from this aircraft. Although we've never used that particular strategy in combat—we have tested it with some very plausible scenarios—like Freedom Vault where we flew troops and equipment from stateside bases to Korea and airdropped them. With the current pressure toward more stateside basing of our forces, the ability to rapidly move the troops from home to battlefield becomes increasingly important—whether they be airdropped or air landed in the assault.

I could go on and on with the unique features of the aircraft, but I hope you understand—the primary need this airplane was designed to meet is the outsized cargo requirements—and we can meet them. We can move every piece of equipment in an Army infantry division in this airplane—right up to the M-60, main battle tank—and we can maintain combat integrity by taking the personnel associated right along with the equipment. This airplane is one of a kind—nothing in the air can match it—and, teamed with the C-141, we can deliver balanced integral air and ground fighting forces anywhere in the world they are needed.

Not too long ago, when I spoke to one of our professional military schools, I was asked whether in hindsight I'd rather have had the 747 freighter, I had to answer "no," just because of the features I just mentioned.

The 747 doesn't have the drive-on/drive-off capability. It needs sophisticated runways and special handling equipment, while the C-5 is truck-bed high to begin with and can kneel. The 747 can't airdrop—it can't lift anything the C-141 can't. What it all boils down to is—the C-5 is different from every other kind of aircraft—because it was designed to do a particular military job. It required—and has—characteristics that no civil carrier would find a market for. And that brings me back to my framework statement—"The C-5 was developed for a special job in support of this nation's military strategy."

Having talked about the airplane itself, let me address its acquisition just briefly. We're all aware of the many procurement problems which have been aired relative to the C-5. But it's been more than seven years since the Department of Defense chose the "total package procurement" method of doing business for this aircraft. Still we hear about cost overruns—the financial position of the prime contractor—mismanagement of contracts—the Lockheed loan guarantee. How or why these problems exist has a multitude of answers—many of which depend upon one's point of view—much of it is Monday-morning quarterbacking.

Let me emphasize, however, that today I'm talking as an operator—and none of these problems associated with the C-5 can overshadow the true accomplishments of performance and flexibility offered this weapons system.

Too often, the negative aspects of the aircraft's performance are stressed. I think this is because one of the least understood facts of the C-5 is that it was purchased under a concurrent testing and production concept. Many of the alleged deficiencies of the C-5 are a result of operational aircraft being delivered while development testing was still in progress. Two years ago, when we received our first operational aircraft, testing was barely 50 percent complete. Today, testing is roughly 95 percent complete. The contractor has completed all development tests and is continuing the fatigue test which will determine aircraft service life.

We're finding some problems such as structural difficulties. You're all familiar with the pylon problem—well, that's fixed. We've had some problems with kneeling—and we're fixing them. We may well expect

to have other problems too—for, after all, the C-5 is a substantial jump in the state of the art. And, when we have them, we'll fix them.

About one year of Air Force tests remain for the avionics systems and, as these systems become qualified, we—the operators—will perform small scale suitability tests.

In spite of the problems, I hope you understand we have—and will continue—to perform the mission, right along with our testing. It simply means that sometimes the crews must operate certain systems manually rather than being able to rely on automatic features.

But one thing all this testing has proven—the C-5 will fulfill the strategic airlift mission for which it was designed—that is, the rapid deployment of outsized Army equipment and the troops necessary to operate that equipment.

So, the ultimate yardstick is not in the first part of our basic statement—"the C-5 was developed"—but, rather, in the second part—"for a particular job in support of this nation's military strategy." And, the airplane is doing the job all over the world.

Last March, one of the airplanes lifted three large helicopters to Vietnam and returned with three other battle-damaged ones in a 72-hour round trip. Because the C-5 makes disassembly unnecessary, the choppers were flying missions in Vietnam within 10 hours of arrival. It used to take three C-133s, eight days and an extensive assembly time to get them in the air. In a single mission, one C-5 delivered 22 of the Army's light observation helicopters.

Elsewhere, the Republic of China had an urgent need for a turbine generator located in England. Surface transportation wasn't responsive enough. This was the only airplane in the world that could do the job—and the C-5 did it at the request of the State Department in 30 hours—London to Taiwan.

We used three C-5s to transport an airborne helicopter mine-sweeping unit from Norfolk to the Sixth Fleet. That entailed moving four CH-53 choppers, mine-sweeping devices and the people to use them.

One of our aircraft picked up a complete RAPCON, mobile radar approach control unit, in California and delivered it to Tempelhof Airport, West Berlin. Before the C-5, we would have needed two airplanes and considerable disassembly.

Frequently, we fly cargo too large for other aircraft. We have even flown cargo too large for other modes of transportation. We hauled a Navy sonar dome from Akron, Ohio, to California, because it was too large for truck or rail transport and the boat trip down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers could have taken two months, as well as posing road closing problems.

So, it's been doing a great job for the Department of Defense in carrying the outsized cargo—but its primary mission is combat airlift. You can believe it's been tested hard on that point in the last month—and has performed in superior manner. When the Communist offensive began early last month, the C-5 was called on to do the job it was designed to do—provide direct support to the military forces. In less than six weeks, we have flown over one hundred C-5 missions into the war zone—and we're doing what we were expected to do. For the most part, we're delivering outsized, heavy equipment that only the C-5 can carry.

For example, C-5s have moved two M-48 battle tanks into South Vietnam—that's 96 tons of tanks, plus associated gear, in each airplane. I mentioned the super off-load time of the birds carrying the slightly smaller M-41 medium tanks.

Add to those several hundred tons of mixed loads of trucks, artillery pieces, vans and the ever present choppers—and you have some idea of the magnitude of the job we're doing with this airplane.

But let me superimpose another task on the already sizable operation I just described. Our plans call for us to be able to deploy our land and air forces rapidly throughout the world. In the past, we have exercised and worked hard to achieve a high level of proficiency getting ready to respond. We had a chance to show our stuff when the decision was made to move the 49th Tactical Fighter Wing from Holloman AFB, New Mexico, to Takhli, Thailand—four fighter squadrons plus a SAC tanker squadron. We put together the team—the C-5 and the C-141—and the commercial carriers who handle most of our passenger requirements—and in nine days we had moved over 4,000 tons—an entire wing of people and equipment from the States to Southeast Asia.

In contrast—remember Korea in 1951—when it took 56 days to get the first ground forces from the United States into the conflict. Even today, a shipload of tanks has a steaming time from our West Coast to Vietnam in excess of 25 days—and that is port to port, not Army camp to battlefield.

While the magnitude of this entire Southeast Asia operation is starting to sink in, let me tell you we kept our commitments to our other forces around the world. The C-5 has a role in that, too—albeit a minor one.

So, the airplane has been doing the kind of job it was procured to do—it's doing it today, not sometime in the future. To understand fully just what this means to our nation, not only in Southeast Asia, but all over the world, is to understand what the airplane means for strategic mobility—and what strategic mobility means for national policy and national security.

President Nixon provides us with a starting point. You may recall his words before Congress last September when he spoke to the challenges of peace which need to be addressed as the challenges of war are diminishing. No question as to how important our airlift force is to the successful meeting of the challenges of war, that's what I've been telling you about.

The President indicates the chips are also down in a different way—the challenge of peace. We, in the military, have the same responsibility—stay geared for the possible contingency. That's our responsibility. But our national leadership also has a responsibility—to take a deep look at our nation's priorities—where the nation is heading—the best way to get there.

We understand the reordering of priorities—the distribution of our national resources—more to the solution of domestic problems—less to defense. Our challenge is great. We must enhance the quality, responsiveness and the power of the military forces we retain. The evolving military strategy places great dependence upon mobility—the right kind of mobility—rapid, reliable, responsive.

At this point, let me remind you that we—American citizens—have invested in military aircraft required to do only the airlift tasks our commercial carriers cannot practically perform. They—who comprise the unmatched American civil air industry—are our partners in peace and war through the Civil Reserve Air Fleet—CRAF. Our relationship makes efficient and effective use of a national resource.

Our flexible response strategy would not be practical if it were necessary to station large garrisons of American fighting forces all over the world. Strategic airlift can give us the means to find the best mix of overseas garrisons—prepositioning—and mobility, enabling us to reduce our overseas forces to a level we can better support—and still meet our commitments. Whereas, in the past, airlift forces were geared to support policy and strategy already in effect, our partnership now provides an airlift capability that gives our planners and strategists new options—options that can have a growing in-

fluence on the development of policy and strategy.

So, you can see—and, even more important, a potential adversary can see—how we are able to exploit the speed and reliability of airlift to reduce the national investment in defense—and still strike faster—hit harder—and keep the peace through balanced deterrence. We couldn't do this without the C-5. That makes it quite a machine. If you don't believe it, ask the man who owns one!

**GEN. FREDERICK J. CLARKE, CHIEF
OF U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF
SMALL TOWNS IN COOKEVILLE,
TENN., ADDRESS**

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Lt. Gen. Frederick J. Clarke, Chief of the U.S. Corps of Engineers, recently delivered an excellent address to the Putnam County Chamber of Commerce and other distinguished guests in Cookeville, Tenn.

We were honored to have General Clarke as our guest in the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee, which I am honored to represent in the Congress, and were most impressed with his excellent address.

General Clarke in his remarks praised Cookeville and Putnam County for their forward-looking program of progress and emphasized the importance of small town and rural America to the future of our great Nation.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this most important subject, I place in the Record herewith an account of the meeting and General Clarke's address from the Cookeville Herald-Citizen.

The article follows:

**TOWNS LIKE COOKEVILLE OFFER HOPE:
CLARKE**

"This nation is going to have to take a closer, longer look at towns like Cookeville," Lt. Gen. F. J. Clarke told more than 400 persons Friday at the annual banquet of the Putnam Chamber of Commerce.

Gen. Clarke, commander of the Corps of Engineers, was the featured speaker at the banquet which was attended by 12 mayors and four county judges from surrounding counties.

Rep. Joe L. Evins was a special guest, and the congressman received long applause when Tennessee Tech President Everett Derryberry told the crowd: "No other congressional district in the U.S. Congress is better represented than Tennessee's Fourth Congressional District."

Derryberry presented Rep. Evins with a large color photograph of the congressman posing with five former governors, and he presented both Rep. Evins and Gen. Clarke with copies of the 1972 Tech Eagle yearbook.

E. B. Blanton, Putnam Chamber president, presented the Chamber's annual report in which he cited a successful year. He also stated that the Chamber would announce a new industry or an expansion of an existing industry within the next two weeks.

In his address, Gen. Clark lavishly praised Cookeville as a "go-ahead" community. "Even from the glimpses one gets while coming into

town, it is evident that you people of Cookeville are still following Davy Crockett's advice of be sure you're right, then go-ahead. You must be doing at least something right, because obviously this is a community with plenty of go-ahead."

"This nation is going to have to take a closer, longer look at towns like Cookeville. I think that somewhere in your experience is at least part of the solution to one of the biggest problems of our time—the problem of what to do about the population explosion," Gen. Clarke said.

He said that, in recent years, this country has been adding the equivalent of another Cookeville to its population every day.

He noted problems causing negative attitudes in the big cities—polluted rivers, smog, over-crowdedness and an absence of green-space. "Perhaps the most aggravated form of this urban myopia is the notion that because the cities are getting too big and complex, the whole economy must grind to a halt. This no-growth doctrine is receiving surprisingly wide acceptance."

"However, other people—and I am one of them—are inclined to think that such ideas are an over-reaction to the environment problem. The problem certainly exists, but I am convinced it is manageable without overturning our economy or depriving us of all the advances we and our forefathers have made in the quality of living. I think we would do better to look at places like Cookeville," he said.

"After all, why is it that so many of our people pen themselves up in the great metropolises, and then complain about congestion, no breathing space and so forth? Why, with the population growing at the rate it is, should half or more of the counties in America be losing population? If we could reverse this trend—if we could take more of our people out of the cities and disperse them throughout the beautiful, productive American countryside—I, for one, think we would be well on the way toward obtaining a manageable grasp of many of our resource and environment problems."

"Whatever it is that is chasing people away from the countryside and into the cities, you folks have obviously have the antidote," he said.

Gen. Clarke said that Rep. Evins recently gave him a copy of the Progress Section of the Herald-Citizen. "I read there that the population of Putnam County has grown more than 20 percent in the past ten years. This population is well balanced—40 percent living in town, 60 percent in surrounding rural areas. Almost two-thirds of your homes are owned by their occupants. While still keeping your close contact with agriculture, you have, I understand, some 40 industries. This is an almost ideal situation."

"One thing impressed me especially about this edition. On one side of the front page was a two-column wide article describing some \$7.5 million worth of development projects about to get underway here. On the other side was a balancing two-column article on the need to wisely plan and direct growth and development."

"I read here the story of a community that does not despair of growth, one that is aware of the problems of growth but is not afraid of them, one which realizes that the solution to our resource and environment problems is not no-growth but rather wise growth."

"As you continue to carry-out this positive, forward looking, responsible philosophy in action, you will present an object-lesson that other communities all over America may heed. I find it very easy to understand why this community was designated a member community of nationwide Model Cities program."

"In addition to balance development and responsible enterprise, Cookeville illustrates

another most important attribute of successful community life: teamwork. I see here your businessmen cooperating with one another through the Chamber of Commerce; the Chamber of Commerce cooperating with other community elements through the city, county and state governments; and these state and local authorities working in close cooperation with Rep. Evins and the other members of your responsive congressional delegation to make full use of federal programs.

"The University is part of the team. I note that under the leadership of President Derryberry, the traditional rivalry between town and gown here is transformed into many cooperative activities through which the students and faculty of Tennessee Technological University acquire practical experience by working on community projects to the benefit of both," Gen. Clarke said.

He said he knew from personal experience the teamwork in Cookeville, and noted the following projects which the Corps of Engineers is working on in this area:

Helping establish Edgar Evins State Park with the Corps' share being more than \$3 million;

Helping establish Rock Island State Park just across the White-Warren line;

Helping to build another state park at Cordell Hull Lake in Smith County;

Helping to expand Standing Stone State Park;

Donating 535 acres for the Tech-Aqua Biological Research Station;

Contracted with Cookeville for construction of a water plant on Center Hill Lake.

"Now, does not all this hold a lesson for other communities and for the nation? I think it does. I think your experience could help point the way toward solution of some of the problems of the Appalachia region. It could help reverse the drive to the cities and thus help relieve some of the those inner-city problems we hear so much about," said Gen. Clarke.

ST. AUGUSTINE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I am indebted to a constituent, Rear Adm. Paul F. Dugan, USN (Ret.), for the following capsule history of St. Augustine High School, located in my district, which is observing its semicentennial this year:

BRIEF HISTORY OF ST. AUGUSTINE HIGH SCHOOL

St. Augustine High School, San Diego, California, will observe its fiftieth anniversary this year, 1972.

It was in October, 1922, that the Augustinian Fathers, whose headquarters were at Villanova College, Pennsylvania, at the invitation of the then Bishop of Los Angeles and San Diego, opened the first Catholic School for boys in San Diego. Twenty students were welcomed by the first principal, the Reverend George O'Meara, Order of St. Augustine, and his two associates of the original faculty.

In the intervening 50 years the school has educated thousands of San Diego boys who have served their community, the State of California, and the nation as teachers, clergymen, lawyers, doctors, dentists, engineers, scientists, and career officers in all the armed services, and its graduating classes have grown from twelve in 1925 to as many as 175 in recent years.

St. Augustine High School is now recognized as one of the outstanding secondary schools in the West. Its graduates have done well in many institutions of higher learning throughout the country and have achieved high positions at home and abroad in business, industry, and the professions.

The present principal is the Reverend Patrick J. Keane, OSA, 3266 Nutmeg St., San Diego, California, 92104.

STATEMENT OF WEST LANE DOMAIN'S VISION, HOPES, AND ASPIRATIONS

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, a group of citizens in an area of my district have started a community movement that I believe deserves nationwide attention; not because it is unique, because the idea has been used before; but because it represents the kind of resourcefulness and forward thinking necessary for a bright and profitable future for all our citizens. It is a reminder that the greatness of this country was earned by its people.

A few months ago a group of citizens met in West Lane County to talk about the future of their unique corner of the beautiful State of Oregon. Several meetings have been held since. I would like to share with the Members of this body, and with all others who read the RECORD, the sense of community expressed in an editorial prepared by Archie Root, a longtime and highly respected resident of the area and editor of the West Lane News: [From the West Lane News, Veneta, Ore., Apr. 20, 1972]

STATEMENT OF WEST LANE DOMAIN'S VISION, HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS

About three months ago most of the areas of population in West Lane Domain had representatives who attended a meeting in Blachly at the High School a broad outline of possible accomplishments if an attempt would be made to formulate an advisory council for our area, was presented and discussed.

Following the discussion, a formal unanimous vote dictated that an organization be formed to explore ways to improve not only our economic climate but also to attempt to uncover the intangible resources of the Domain's citizens.

Since that date almost weekly meetings have been held, to search out our hidden treasures that might enhance our well being.

First we dictated a statement of the purpose of this organization: it is the following:

The purpose: To begin from the premise that the area which surrounds and encompasses the West Lane Domain represents a stage of development that is typical of most of Rural America. That it possesses less of the material tangible assets and attributes of urban areas and also is blessed with fewer rigid conditions that detract from the real quality of life. Based on the premise, the purpose of this effort will be to encourage and seek assistance from within and without that will result in an example of self inspired productivity that will be of substantial benefit to the participating community as benefactors and beneficiaries.

We are confident that the resources of the area can be protected and enhanced while

they are also capable of producing a continuous supply of material to be used in the development of employment and goods.

In keeping with the national emphasis of attempting to revitalize rural America we deem it expedient that an advisory council be elected with each of the several centers of population having representatives in West Lane Domain's plan.

This council would aim to encourage each locality to become a focal point for local activities having to do with social as well as economic enterprises. The local school buildings conceivably might be used for such endeavors as recreation, drafts, arts and entertainments. Persons at both ends of the age spectrum would be encouraged to participate in the activities of their choice.

Economically, each community might have at least one small industry—for example: a hand craft factory—utilizing local raw material and local craftsmen.

We would earnestly attempt to get our Domain recognized as "Model Rural America."

To be known as leaders in model rural living, we acknowledge the existence of problems known and unknown. But we also believe we have the consensus of enough concerned persons whose faith says the problems can be, at least partially, solved.

We will never be a leader in this sort of an endeavor if we'd overlook the resources we possess. What are they? Here are some examples:

People, real estate, water, agreeable climate and schools. Within those all-inclusive categories lies resources, the scope of which few of us can comprehend. To trigger the utilization of those talents would be one of the main functions of the proposed service plan. (Advisory Council) (Service Council).

IN THE FIELD OF RECREATION

The four day work week is nearly upon us, with the consequential 3-day weekend which means more recreation. We have two lakes which we West Laners use too little. What's more we benefit too little from the other 2-million users of our lakes.

Water cycles and new devices on which to ride behind the powerful speed boats, are two examples of things we might invent.

The Americans are about ready to go all out for some outdoor sport that would be as popular as miniature golf. We should be resourceful enough to invent that unknown sport.

IN AGRICULTURE

The bracken fern that is just now coming up, is a food product of high protein content and we have a million ton in West Lane. Some one will invent a dryer and a canner that will put this food product on the market.

We have in our Domain retired persons whom we need for their ideas. We also have youth and we need them for the very same reason.

One of the greatest things we can do is to convince all our people that they are needed and we need to encourage them to produce. The lonely ones, whether they be old, middle age or youth, ought to be "discovered" and encouraged to get involved. As a thought why not have a "senior" achievement as well as a "junior" achievement movement.

INDUSTRY

The wood products we have can provide raw materials galore. Research has already been done in many fields. Furniture, rock or other products imbedded in clear plastic could be made in extremely beautiful panels, etc. etc.

LAND

We have productive earth and climate that will produce a much greater variety of foods and fibres than we now grow.

During the depression years we imported thousands of tons of horseradish from Czechoslovakia and it's so simple to raise—

and almost impossible to get rid of. We import dandelions now.

Down south they are raising catfish in small ponds and making money doing it.

All of the aforementioned endeavors that might be tackled could have and should have been done long ago, and much, much more. But rural America has forgotten the art of co-operation and the worthwhileness of jointly achieving.

We, the people of West Lane Domain, will, in the coming years, become a closer knit body of citizens. We will have facilities that will enable neighbors to know each other better, will share ideas and will be on positive volition toward eradicating some of the most obvious problems immediately, and have a fuller more abundant life for having attempted the unusual.

EFFECTS OF SOVIET FISHING OFF THE U.S. COAST

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, fishing is an important industry in the United States. It is especially vital to the economy of the coastal States as well as to the numerous fishermen who derive their livelihood from the sea.

In recent years, growing attention has been given to the Russian fishing vessels off the coast of the United States. Although various agreements have been reached between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding territorial fishing rights, there is still great concern expressed about the presence of Soviet ships fishing off the coast.

The Russian vessels, due to their enormous size and capacity, can take in much larger catches than the American boats. Also, there is a fear expressed by many of the American fishermen of being capsize or harassed by the much larger Soviet vessels while out at sea.

In order to maintain equal and fair competition with the Soviet fishing fleets, the American fleets must be outfitted with vessels that can begin to compete, in size alone, with the monstrous Soviet trawlers and their huge nets. Also, when further agreements are considered, notice must be given to improving the conditions for the American fishermen. If necessary, this may mean establishing a completely restricted territorial fishing limit with no exceptions. Specific limits on the size of catch and further restrictions on the type of fish which can be caught within specified territorial limits may be another alternative to insure the continuation of a profitable and necessary fishing industry for the United States.

The following article which was published in the May issue of the *Veterans of Foreign Wars* magazine, V.F.W., thoroughly discusses the situation of the American fishing industry and Soviet fishing off the U.S. coast. This enlightening article was written by Phelps Phelps, former U.S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic and Governor of U.S. Samoa:

UNITED STATES-RUSSIAN FISHING—WHAT'S THE CATCH?

(By Phelps Phelps)

Repeated violations and interference with American commercial fishermen have marked the United States-Soviet fisheries agreements entered into for two-year periods since 1966.

Since the current pact has until next January before it expires, the public should be alerted to the situation in hopes that the new accords will provide better protection for Americans than the previous ones.

Currently two agreements are in effect with the Soviet Union for the West Coast, one covering Alaska and its environs; the other Washington, Oregon and California coasts. East Coast agreements are with the USSR and Poland and apply to the Atlantic region. Another one with Japan covers the Pacific area.

The largest American fishing vessels are less than 110 feet long, while the Russian and Polish trawlers are a thousand tons or more. Some are so large they have crews of 600 men and women.

So outclassed are American fishing craft that they can bring in only a fraction of the six to eight-ton single catches the Russians and Poles are capable of.

This problem was discussed at meetings of the Seabed Committees of the United Nations last March. Forty-three American fishery experts from all parts of the country are among the committee members.

Under the 1966-1968 agreements the Soviets were allowed to fish up to within three miles of the Long Island and New Jersey shores and to anchor for reloading usually from November to May along 10 miles of Long Island and three of New Jersey. They could enter certain ports to resupply their ships. Fishery research vessels were permitted after notifying the Coast Guard.

No limits were placed on catches of herring, ling (red hake), whiting (silver hake), porgies (scup) and flounder, or even the sportsman's favorite, black bass. However, the 1970 accords barred the Russians from catching menhaden, used for oil or fertilizer; shad and blueback and restricted river herring to 4,000 tons. Sea herring found in vast numbers in the Atlantic are unrestricted. The 1970 agreements prohibit the Russians from conducting specialized fisheries for scup and flounder. The Coast Guard estimates the amount of fish taken and the type.

The 1970 agreements, adopted as an Executive Order circumventing the Senate confirmation needed for a treaty, extended the area of operation from Cape Cod in Massachusetts to 50 miles beyond Cape Hatteras, almost to Cape Fear in North Carolina. The Soviets agreed to a period two weeks longer than previously when they would not fish in American rivers, especially for herring, during the spawning season from Jan. 1 to April 15.

Six weeks after the 1970 agreements were approved, an amendment extending the prohibited period to April 30 exempted boats less than 110 feet long. This meant American fishermen, who also were restricted by the April 15 date, could catch river herring before the Russians began their activities.

The 1970 agreements also prohibited fishing within 12 miles of U.S. shores, although the three-mile territorial limit is still maintained. This additional nine miles the U.S. added was a fisheries zone for American fishermen. Under the 1970 accords, the Russians and Poles may anchor beyond the three-mile limit, but within the nine-mile zone off Long Island and the Carolina coasts, to reload cargo as long as the ships stay six miles from the shore and the Coast Guard is notified and accompanies them.

On the East Coast also eight vessels a year may come into U.S. ports for repairs, purchase of supplies, fuel and recreation. This agreement was made by an exchange of let-

ters. The Russians may enter only the ports of New York and Baltimore, while Poland is permitted entrance to the ports of Boston, Philadelphia and Norfolk, as well as New York and Baltimore. On the West Coast the ships may enter the ports of Portland, Seattle and San Francisco only four times a year. The Polish agreement, which was extended to next June 30, is currently being worked on for re-negotiation.

Several areas where foreign vessels are restricted from fishing with trawlers during the winter months are on the West Coast because certain fishing stocks can be overfished beyond the 12-mile limit. And Russian trawlers are not to enter any areas American fishermen are using. This is not in the East Coast agreements.

Of particular concern in the Pacific Northwest is ocean perch and salmon. While the Russians have agreed not to fish purposely for them, they are likely to take some along with their catch of other species, particularly hake, which they catch in large quantities. They say they gather very few salmon. According to an American expert, however, if they take even 10 salmon in each drag, "that could make a significant number of fish, for on the high seas, the individual stocks are intermingled." They have agreed to stay out of spawning areas.

American salmon fisheries are near the river mouth where stocks can be separated. Said an American official:

"Our view is that we have some preferential right to salmon grown in our area because, unlike the Soviet Union and Japan, we have a large investment in hatcheries. We do all possible to keep our rivers unpolluted. Our neighbor Canada, for example, hasn't put any dams on her Fraser River. On the Columbia, Americans have many hatcheries. These are expensive to operate, requiring a large financial investment to perpetuate the quantity and quality of the salmon."

"We have little trouble with the Japanese, yet we do object to their maintaining large salmon fisheries beyond 175 degrees west in the mid-Pacific. Though it is legal for them to fish there, we argue that the fish are growing very rapidly during the last few months of their lives. By not fishing for them on the high seas, they have a chance to grow to their full size before they are caught. The Japanese disagree and say it is rational to fish for salmon on the high seas and they maintain large salmon fisheries in the mid-Pacific."

Yet the United States does not permit American fishermen to catch salmon on the high seas and the Russians claim they do not catch them there.

Several restricted positions are in areas off Washington, Oregon, some parts of Alaska and the eastern Bering Sea where the Russians and Japanese are not to fish at certain times.

There have been more Russian violations on the East Coast than on the West Coast, but one in the West was recently publicized. It took place when two Russian trawlers were transferring cargo from one to another within the 12-mile limit in the Bering Sea in a restricted area and without permission. A restricted zone prohibits not only fishing but support activities such as the Russians were carrying out. After the Coast Guard "prize crew" boarded the ships to bring them to an American port, the ships' captains disregarded the orders and directed them in the opposite direction to join their other vessels. Were they intending to hold the Coast Guard crew hostage? This caused some consternation and argument, followed by compliance. The ships were taken to Adak, an American port in the Aleutians, where they were headed into the ice pack among other ships.

Violations on the East Coast occur sporadically, some this year. An American net may get tangled with larger and stronger Russian nets.

American fishermen's lobster pots were destroyed by the Russians after the Americans fishermen had placed them on the bottom of the Atlantic and left to return later for their catch. While their ships were not present, the Russians with their powerful nets, supposedly intending to catch other fish, accidentally, they said, destroyed the lobster pots. According to a U.S. government spokesman, if a sufficiently valid case can be presented for damage, the U.S. government presents a claim. One case was negotiated and settled in favor of an American fisherman for \$89,000. But a number of other cases are still pending. Others are being investigated and documented because there is no hope of collecting damages unless all the information is precise.

The American spokesman added: "If there is strong evidence there is a chance they will pay, we present the claim. Fishermen are free to file a claim in court, but so far the U.S. government has presented the cases."

Since then a special agreement was entered into which requires the U.S. to advise foreign governments of the location of lobster pots so their fishermen can avoid these areas. The West Coast Pacific Agreement of 1970 provides for foreign ships to leave any area where American fishermen are located. It seems this provision should not only be included in future agreements on the East Coast, but should make unnecessary an agreement to keep foreign vessels informed of where Americans are fishing or placing lobster pots.

This year an addenda to the East Coast agreement provided for inspection to be carried out by representatives of the two countries on each others' vessels. This is to detect whether limitations of fish or quantities are as prescribed. But why should American ships be inspected in American waters?

Occasionally Polish vessels commit violations. So far there have been three or four this year, even though the captains know they are being watched. The Polish vessels are as large as the Russians' and similarly equipped. Many of the Russian ships were built in Poland.

The problem of American commercial fishermen boils down to the question of protecting them. If American fishermen are to compete with the Soviets, they should have trawlers and nets of equivalent size and capability. As a solution to this, perhaps they could be granted credits at low interest that would put them in a competitive position with the Soviets and to avoid conflicts arising from disparities in equipment.

Besides that, as one American fisherman told me, there is the fear of being capsize or attacked that Americans feel when they try to fish in areas where these monster trawlers are operating with their powerful nets.

Future agreements should be drawn up with an eye to creating the best conditions and securing the best advantages for American fishermen.

The example of Norway is a case in point. When Norway's membership in the European Economic Community—the Common Market—was being considered, the others demanded fishing concessions from the Norwegians. Norway, however, firmly refused and insisted on retaining her 12-mile limit and other restrictions to protect her own fishermen. Faced with Norway's adamant position, the EEC agreed to accept her.

Then too is the threat to the American fishing industry posed by agreements with the Soviets. As a result of the huge Soviet catch of river herring three years ago, American fishermen in 1970 were restricted to half the amount taken in 1969.

American negotiators did try to restrict river herring, offering instead more reloading privileges and shore landings. The Russians refused to hear of this possibly out of fear of a repetition of the Kudirka incident.

This involved the Lithuanian radio operator, Simas Kudirka, who jumped from his Soviet ship onto a nearby Coast Guard vessel and then was forcibly returned to the Russians.

The Norwegian experience might be instructive for American negotiators, and if American fishermen are equipped with trawlers large enough they might try Russian waters where varieties of fish exist that are uncommon here.

Asked why this country has not sought an agreement so American fishermen might try Soviet waters, an American official replied, "The American fishermen have not asked for it."

Enterprising as Americans are, they know their little ships would not get very far along the Soviet coast, but if they had adequate equipment that could compete, the American industry might be expanded, the cost of fish to housewives might drop and more Americans could enrich their diets with fish's extra protein.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR CHEVAK

HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, among the many rural Alaskan communities which have incredible needs for assistance in a wide variety of areas, Chevok must certainly be one of those deserving special attention. On May 12 of this year, the seven-classroom Bureau of Indian Affairs school at Chevok was totally destroyed by fire. Because of my earlier presentations on this topic, I am certain that my colleagues are aware of the rigors of life in such an area and the necessity for quality education to be available at the most local level.

The result of the fire is that 153 children in grades one through eight will be disrupted in the educational process and if no replacement school is built will be forced to go to school in other locations during the following years. In response to this need, the Alaska State Legislature has passed a resolution which indicates its feeling of priority for the replacement of the Chevok school. I bring this resolution to the attention of my colleagues and to the attention of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the hope that some assurance of immediate action will be made to the people of Chevok that their children will be going to school near their homes next year:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 137—REQUESTING THAT A NEW SCHOOL BE CONSTRUCTED AT CHEVAK, ALASKA, TO REPLACE THE ONE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:

Whereas on May 12th the seven-classroom Bureau of Indian Affairs school at Chevok, Alaska was totally destroyed by fire; and

Whereas there are 153 children in grades 1-8 whose schooling was disrupted by the disastrous fire; and

Whereas educational opportunities in rural Alaska are already limited due to a great variety of economic and geographical factors; and

Whereas many young people in the villages have to be transported to other areas of Alaska and to other states in order to get an education; and

Whereas, because most of the children af-

fecting by the Chevok fire are too young to be sent away from home for the next school term, a new school facility is desperately needed;

Be it resolved that the Alaska Legislature requests the Bureau of Indian Affairs to immediately program the construction of a new school building at Chevok, Alaska this summer to replace the one destroyed by fire so that the 153 displaced pupils may continue their education in the fall school term without further interruption.

Copies of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States; the Honorable Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs; the Honorable James E. Hawkins, Director of Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs; the Honorable Morris Thompson, Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Mike Gravel, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Nick Begich, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

BOSTON MASSACRE REVISITED

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the people of Philadelphia were promised that their city would be the site of the bicentennial celebration in 1976. They were led to believe by the Federal Government that there would be aid for an international exposition.

Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania spent \$3 million planning for our Nation's 200th birthday celebration.

Now, despite the promises and the assurances, there will be no celebration. Philadelphia, the birthplace of our Nation, the city where the Declaration of Independence was written and signed, will not get the special consideration it deserves.

The people of Philadelphia have been lied to and they are unhappy. There was disagreement about some aspects of the plans, but there was no disagreement about the fact that Philadelphia should be the site of the Nation's 200th birthday celebration.

At this time I enter into the RECORD a transcript of an editorial broadcast by a Philadelphia radio station which accurately describes the feelings of the people of my city:

BOSTON MASSACRE REVISITED

The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission lined up Philadelphia's dreams of a Bicentennial exposition and shot them to pieces in Boston this week.

This city and the State spent \$3,000,000 in planning for the exposition under the impression that it had White House approval to do so.

Didn't the "most powerful senator in the country," Hugh Scott, assure us that President Nixon had given Philadelphia the nod? Didn't the word from Washington indicate the President thought Philadelphia was the logical place for the celebration? This theme dominated Senator Scott's campaign for re-election.

But an unfunny thing happened to Philadelphia on its way to the Bicentennial exposition. An election year came up and the thinking in Washington changed. That

thinking appears to be based on political expediency.

The Administration strategists apparently believe they can make much more political hay under the sunshine of a \$1,500,000,000 grant divided among the fifty states.

That's how Philadelphia and the State lost \$3,000,000 it had already spent for planning, as well as many more millions of potential benefits from the exposition.

But WCAU says Philadelphia can shrug off that foul blow to go on to a great celebration of its own. People across the country still want to see the birthplace of liberty, as 3,000,000 annual visitors attest, even if the present Administration in Washington is more concerned with politics.

BRITISH PONDER BASIS FOR INTELLIGENCE

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, recent events in England have caused British intellectuals to reconsider the roles of heredity and environment in determining a child's intellect.

Of some significance in this search for truth is the figure of Dr. Arthur Jensen, who began his investigation "with environmentalist suppositions and intended to write a book on the damaging effects of a poor cultural home on the child's intelligence. It was only when he began to examine the evidence in detail that he came to believe that the genetic factors must be the more important."

Dr. Jensen, who is supported by Professor Eysenck in Britain, has advanced the theory that "both environmental and genetic factors are present" in determining a child's intellect.

Inasmuch as the intellectual controversy in Britain is relevant to the many socioeconomic experiments proposed in this Congress which are based on the assumption that by changing the environment it is possible to change and control a man, I include a related article by Dr. Richard Lynn, research professor in psychology at the Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin, Ireland, which "considers the causes of the IQ gulf between Negro and white and the possible consequences for British society," in the RECORD:

INTELLIGENCE IN BLACK AND WHITE: PROF. RICHARD LYNN CONSIDERS THE CAUSES OF THE IQ GULF BETWEEN NEGRO AND WHITE AND THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES FOR BRITISH SOCIETY

The controversy sparked off two years ago by Prof. Arthur Jensen on the low IQ of the American Negro must surely have raised in many British people's minds the question of the intelligence of coloured immigrants into Britain and the problems which may arise if Jensen's theory is right and applies with equal truth to Britain's Negro immigrants.

It cannot be said that the British intellectual establishment has been forthcoming in its discussion of this matter. Indeed, from this side of the Irish Sea, the silence is positively deafening.

Yet the problems that could arise may well be serious. For it is not just an academic

matter when one section of society has an average intelligence level substantially below the rest. On the contrary, it gives rise to serious social frictions.

The first person to assemble the evidence on Negro intelligence in some detail was Dr. Audrey Shuey in her book "The Testing of Negro Intelligence" published in 1958. She reviewed a number of studies showing that the average IQ of the American Negro was about 15 IQ points lower than that of American whites. The range of intelligence among the great majority of the population is about 60 IQ points, so the black-white difference of 15 IQ points is a considerable one.

The next psychologist to take the matter up was Dr. Arthur Jensen. It is not widely known that Jensen started his investigations with environmentalist suppositions and intended to write a book on the damaging effects of a poor cultural home on the child's intelligence. It was only when he began to examine the evidence in detail that he came to believe that the genetic factors must be the more important. Jensen published this conclusion in 1969 and unleashed a considerable furor.

The background to Jensen's argument is that genetic factors are of considerable importance in the determination of intelligence. About this proposition there is virtually no dispute among psychologists and sociologists. It is partly a matter of common sense, since everyone knows that children brought up in the same family often differ quite widely in intelligence, and as they have all been brought up pretty much in the same way the most sensible conclusion is that some children are born with more brains than their less fortunate brothers and sisters.

There is also no dispute on a second point, which is that the average Negro IQ is around 85 and the average white IQ around 100. Everyone admits this.

Where the controversy begins is with the explanation of the Negro-White difference. There are three possible theories. One is to maintain that the cause of the difference is wholly genetic. But no one takes this position, since everyone admits that the poor environment of the average American Negro probably has some adverse effect on his IQ.

The second theory is that the difference is due wholly to environmental circumstances—slum housing, the low intellectual and cultural standards of the home and so on. This is the theory espoused by the environmentalists.

And the third theory, proposed by Jensen and recently supported by Prof. Eysenck in Britain, is that both environmental and genetic factors are present. Since everyone agrees about the environmental factors, the Jensenites do not argue on this front and concentrate their efforts on attempting to establish the importance of the genetic influences.

The Jensenites base their conclusion not on one fact alone but on several different types of evidence, and no doubt different members of the group put somewhat different emphasis on the different arguments. Some of these are rather technical and others fairly straightforward. To my mind three of the more straightforward considerations make the Jensen position a fairly strong one.

LITTLE EFFECT

The first of these is the very size of the difference between Negroes and whites. Fifteen IQ points is a great deal for the environmentalists to explain. If there were only five IQ points or so to explain away, well and good. But can we be asked to believe that the environment of the American Negro is sufficiently bad to bring the IQ down 15 points? This is straining credulity.

For it is probable that the IQ is very little affected by the material environment in ad-

vanced societies. We know, for example, that the average IQ in Britain today is pretty well the same as it was in 1914. Yet there has been a great increase in general standards of living and education and improvement of the environment generally in Britain from 1914 to the present day. Hence it seems doubtful whether the very low average IQ of the American Negro can be blamed wholly on his poor environment. It is more likely that he lives in a poor environment because he has a low IQ.

Jensen's second argument is derived from the fact that almost all American Negroes are not racially pure but have different proportions of Caucasian ancestry. It is possible to tell what the proportion of Caucasian ancestry is from blood tests. When blood tests are carried out it is found that the more intelligent Negroes are those with a higher proportion of Caucasian ancestors. This is a difficult one for the environmentalists to explain away.

Yet another argument comes from the superiority of white children on simple motor tasks. One of these consists of watching four electric light bulbs and pressing the button beneath the one that lights up. Speed on this task is associated with intelligence and white children can perform faster than American Negro children. Where very simple tasks like this are concerned it seems doubtful whether adverse environmental circumstances can explain the lower average Negro performance. It seems more probable that the average Negro brain is simply not working as efficiently.

The question may be asked whether it matters that American Negroes or, come to that, other racial groups have average IQs well below those of the white races. The answer to this is that there are two reasons why it does matter. The first is that where the average IQ of a group is about 85, there are around 16 per cent with IQs lower than 70 and this is the range in which people tend to be not sufficiently competent to be worth employing in an advanced industrial society. Thus a group with a low intelligence level is a burden for the rest of the population to carry. And it is not unlikely, with its enforced idleness, to be a troublesome burden.

Furthermore, a group with a low intelligence level is apt to become resentful at its apparently under-privileged position in society. It becomes truculent when it finds that its members do not get university places, executive positions and so forth as frequently as other people, and may even set about trying to destroy society because of these supposed injustices. A distinctive group with a low level of intelligence is likely to be at best a disruptive influence, and at worst a dangerous one. All this can be seen in the Black Power movement in the United States and, more recently, in Britain.

And indeed, though Jensen's work is based solely on the American Negro, the same picture seems to be emerging in Britain. The evidence is not nearly so extensive as in the United States, for the British academics have been keeping their heads well down on this issue. Nevertheless, it is beginning to appear that the intelligence level of the British Negro is not very different from that of his American counterpart.

The Asians seem to be substantially more intelligent, but the average IQ of the Negroes appears to be low, and a comparatively high proportion are now having to be educated in schools for the educationally subnormal.

The problems which are likely to arise from the possibility that many of the Negro immigrants into Britain are of low intelligence is a totally neglected aspect of the immigration question. Considering the large sums that are now being spent by the race relations industry, it is surely time for some attention to be given to this potentially serious problem.

SOUTH HOLLAND RETAINS OLD
DUTCH TRADITIONS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as a proud resident of South Holland, Ill., I am especially pleased at the wonderful growth of the community side by side with a spirited perpetuation of its historic traditions. The Chicago Tribune neighborhood section of May 18 carried a very fine article on the old Dutch traditions of South Holland. I am very pleased and proud to insert this into the RECORD:

[From the Chicago Tribune, May 18, 1972]

SOUTH HOLLAND RETAINS OLD DUTCH
TRADITIONS

(By William Gaines)

The traditions of a 19th century Dutch settlement are part of the lives of modern suburbanites in South Holland.

City people crowded into the small farming community in the south suburbs in the 1950s. The descendants of Dutch immigrants who lived there feared that their village would become just another urbanized suburb.

The new people, instead, have preserved the customs, accentuating the wooden shoe, tulip, and windmill. And they will all participate in the village's tulip festival which will be held June 1 through June 3.

South Holland today has 25,000 residents of various ethnic and religious backgrounds. It also has the distinction of having no liquor sales, no apartment buildings, and no sale of nonessentials on Sundays.

HAS TAX-SUPPORTED BAND

Many new residents were attracted to South Holland because of its conservative laws and religious customs.

South Holland was settled by Dutch immigrants in 1847. They were members of the Reformed Church of Holland who lived in the south province of Holland.

One hundred years later, the village, only three miles south of the Chicago city limits, was a closely knit group of descendants of the immigrants who had intermarried.

CHURCH IS COMMUNITY CENTER

The church was the center of the community and services were long and serious. There was no regular English language church service until 1935. Women were not allowed to vote in meetings of the First Reformed Church until 1942.

Farms produced vegetables and onion sets which were trucked to Chicago and other nearby cities. South Holland produced half of the country's onion sets.

The name South Holland was first used when the post office was opened in 1869. Pieter DeJong, the first postmaster, operated the post office in his general store. The village was incorporated in 1894.

The early history is not remote to Michael H. Vander Aa, DeJong's grandson.

SHOE STORE DOES NOT CHANGE

Vander Aa, 67, operates a shoe store at 16137 South Park Av. that was bought by his father in 1907.

The store is much the same as it was then. It is one small room on the front of a two-story home. A few basic shoe styles are displayed in two small windows. A counter with a large cone of string, a seat for the buyer, and shelves on two walls are the only furnishings.

In keeping with the conservatism of his forefathers, family shoes and work shoes are the backbone of the business, says Vander Aa.

Stylish fads such as imports and high heeled men's shoes were never stocked, he said.

"I never saw any need for expansion," he said. "I keep the overhead low and the prices down and my customers come back."

Children and grandchildren in some families have shopped in the store and now many of the newcomers also shop there, he said.

BARBER ORGANIZES BAND

Marching bands were common in the village since 1905, but they were loosely organized until Joseph Van Schouwen, a barber, organized a 40-member band and got village support for it in 1943. The band plays regularly in Veterans Memorial Park, on the banks of the Little Calumet River, and on holidays and special occasions.

The band performed for the dedication of the new library and post office last year.

"Some of the new people in the village are band members. They have the same interest and pride in it as the old members," Van Schouwen said. Van Schouwen, 65, saw the village grow from dirt streets and farms into a busy suburb. The bowling alley across the street from his shop at 161st Street and South Park Avenue was an onion warehouse in the 1920s, he remembers.

South Holland had a population of 3,247 in 1950, just before the building boom. Before the boom had peaked, newcomers, outnumbered the original residents by 5 to 1.

SOME MOVED FROM ROSELAND

Some of the new residents were also Dutch who had moved from the Roseland neighborhood of Chicago, but mostly the influx was a cross section of white nationalities who moved from Chicago.

Gordon Boss, of 16415 S. Evans Av., a radio engineer, himself of Dutch ancestry, found that he had little in common with the old South Hollanders.

"We had our religion in common," he said. "After that they were interested in crops and I was involved in electronic circuits, so the conversation ended after a comment about the weather."

However, many of the farmers found greener pastures in Will and Kankakee Counties or in Indiana and their sons and daughters stayed in South Holland and adopted more modern ways.

TURN TO REAL ESTATE

Many second generation farm families went into real estate, retail business and nurseries, all of which prospered from sales to the new immigrants from Chicago.

South Holland became nationally known in 1968 when the federal government forced elementary school district 151 to bus pupils to achieve racial balance. However, the district is only one of three elementary school districts to which South Holland children go.

Some families moved or placed their children in private schools to avoid sending them to a school in nearby Phoenix.

Developed land in the village is nearing its saturation point. The maximum population can be only 33,000 and it is expected to be reached within eight years. About 300 home building permits are granted each year.

The home buyers have not forgotten the tradition behind their community. Tulip Terrace, Hollandale, and Holland Estates are names of new subdivisions.

Tulips are favorites for flower gardens and there are toy, decorative windmills on lawns and an occasional decorative wooden shoe displayed. A gas station at 171st Street and South Park Avenue has a windmill on its roof.

VOTE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW

A Sunday closing law was voted by the village board in 1959, and amended in 1960 to allow the opening of gas stations, restaurants, motels, drug stores and amusement places.

The only amusement place in the village

is the bowling alley and it is kept closed on Sundays voluntarily.

The South Holland Jaycees took a survey in 1964 and found that 80 per cent of the residents approved the Sunday closing law.

South Holland opened the first high school this year. Students formerly went to Thornton High School in Harvey and Thornridge High School in Dolton. Now most of them attend Thornwood High School in South Holland.

South Holland residents turn out for the annual tulip festival in the native costumes of the Dutch settlers. The first festival was held in 1967.

"The winners of contests for the best costumes and best floats in the parade have been people of all nationalities," said Thomas H. Miller, the charter president of the South Holland Jaycees.

Miller of 15363 S. Ingleside Av., an office manager for the Santa Fe Railroad, is among those who moved to South Holland in the late 1950s.

"There is an excellent community spirit. People have accepted the laws and traditions," he said. "Because there are no apartments, each resident is more permanent and has an investment in the community."

MARITIME DAY

HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, I have recently received a copy of a proclamation by Governor Egan declaring May 22, 1972, as "Maritime Day in Alaska." We all recognize that a strong American merchant marine is essential to the Nation's economic prosperity. In 1933, the U.S. Congress designated May 22 as National Maritime Day to celebrate the first transatlantic voyage of a steamship, the SS *Savannah*, in 1819. I would like to insert into the RECORD for my colleagues attention a copy of the proclamation which so rightly honors our merchant marine:

PROCLAMATION—MARITIME DAY

We in Alaska recognize that a strong American merchant marine is essential to the Nation's economic prosperity and military security.

To remind us of the important role which the merchant marine plays in our lives, the Congress in 1933 designated the anniversary of the first transatlantic voyage by a steamship, the SS *Savannah*, on May 22, 1819, as National Maritime Day.

Under the Merchant Marine Act of 1970, the Nation's maritime industry will move forward with the task of rebuilding our merchant marine fleet, improving the competitive position of our shipbuilding industry, and restoring the United States to its rightful proud position in the shipping lanes of the world.

All elements of the maritime industry can utilize the opportunity provided by that Act to develop an American merchant marine fully capable of providing the modern, efficient services which are indispensable both to our foreign commerce and to our security.

Therefore, I, William A. Egan, Governor of Alaska, proclaim May 22, 1972, as Maritime Day in Alaska and urge the people of Alaska to honor our American merchant marine by displaying the flags of the United States and Alaska at their homes and other suitable places.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1972.

PITTSBURGH MAN WINS BRONZE MEDAL FOR LIFESAVING

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, it was slightly over a year ago that a young man from my 20th Congressional District, Mr. William H. Jordan, of 821 Jones Avenue, North Braddock, risked his life to save a woman from drowning.

Today, I consider it a privilege to report that Mr. Jordan's display of courage and unselfishness has won him a bronze medal from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission of Pittsburgh, Pa. This organization has been recognizing deeds of outstanding heroism since 1904 and in that time has awarded 4,250 bronze medals, 613 silver ones, and 21 gold medallions.

The incident involving Mr. Jordan happened on May 11, 1971, and concerned Mrs. Kathleen Huber, of 1000 Electric Avenue, East Pittsburgh. Mrs. Huber was fishing from a bridge when she fell into the river below which was approximately 8 feet deep at that point. She floated face down and motionless about 30 yards from shore as the current began carrying her downstream.

Mr. Jordan saw her. He leaped from the bridge and swam to her side. As he reached her, Mrs. Huber revived and grabbed him, causing both to submerge. They went under twice more before Jordan was able to grab a board which someone on shore had thrown into the water. He held Mrs. Huber on the board while both of them floated with the current toward a high wall at the bank. A man on the wall lowered a cable and Mr. Jordan grabbed it and held on while Mrs. Huber stood on his shoulders and then was lifted to safety.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent individuals such as Mr. Jordan and I take great pleasure in inserting in the RECORD the official case history of his lifesaving heroics and a news article from the Pittsburgh Press describing the feat:

COMMISSION HONORS N. BRADDOCK HERO

A North Braddock laborer who helped save an East Pittsburgh woman from drowning was one of 23 honored today by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

The recipient of a bronze medal was William H. Jordan, 24, of 821 Jones Ave.

His heroic deed occurred a year ago yesterday when Mrs. Kathleen Huber, 23, of 1000 Electric Ave., fell into water eight feet deep while fishing from a bridge over Turtle Creek in East Pittsburgh.

As she began to float motionless, face down, Jordan jumped from the bridge and swam to her, 30 feet from shore.

Both went under briefly when Mrs. Huber revived and grabbed him. They submerged two more times.

Grasping a board thrown into the water, Jordan held the woman on it as they moved with the current toward a high wall at the bank.

Jordan grabbed a cable lowered by a man on the wall and held on while Mrs. Huber stood on his shoulders. Others lifted her to the wall.

Today's awards increased the number given

since the fund's inception in 1904 to 4,250 bronze, 613 silver and 21 gold medals.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION CASE SUMMARY—DROWNING—FILE No. 52042-5876

Case of William H. Jordan, Sr.

Address: 821 Jones Avenue, North Braddock, Pa.

Bronze Medal awarded to William H. Jordan, Sr., who helped to save Kathleen Huber from drowning, East Pittsburgh, Pa., May 11, 1971. While fishing from a bridge over a creek, Mrs. Huber, aged 23, fell into water eight feet deep and, unable to swim, floated motionless face down as the current moved her downstream. Jordan, aged 24, laborer, jumped from the bridge and swam to Mrs. Huber, who was 30 feet from the bank. She revived and grasped him, causing them to be submerged briefly. Mrs. Huber then attempted to climb onto Jordan. They went under briefly two more times. Obtaining a board which had been thrown into the water, Jordan held Mrs. Huber on it as they moved with the current toward a high wall at the bank. From a ledge on the wall, a man lowered a cable which Jordan grasped and held to while Mrs. Huber climbed onto his shoulders. Others lifted Mrs. Huber and then Jordan onto the ledge.

THE CHILEAN REVOLUTION—A REVIEW BY FATHER JOSEPH F. THORNING

HON. GOODLOE E. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, Father Joseph F. Thorning is well known to the Members of the House of Representatives. Each year on Pan-American Day, Father Thorning, a noted expert on Latin American affairs, is the visiting chaplain of the House. Father Thorning pursues his interest in Latin America throughout the year. Recently, a book review by Father Thorning in "America," a national weekly published by the Jesuits of the United States and Canada, appeared and I would like to share Father Thorning's review of "The Chilean Revolution—Conversations with Allende" by Régis Debray with my colleagues. The book review follows:

THE CHILEAN REVOLUTION—CONVERSATIONS WITH ALLENDE, WITH A POSTSCRIPT BY SALVADOR ALLENDE

(By Régis Debray)

Will the Chilean Revolution be a "revolution without rifles"? That is the key question posed by French journalist Régis Debray in his dialogue with President Salvador Allende.

Debray, whose original idol was Fidel Castro, supplies an answer of his own. In his Introduction the author assures his readers that, in order to gain absolute power, the use of force is sanctioned by "universal principles of Marxism-Leninism."

In responding to the inquiries of his youthful admirer, Allende provides data about his boyhood, medical education and political thinking. As a lad of fourteen, he was greatly influenced by a cobbler-anarchist who taught him "how to play chess," to enjoy "the good things of life" and to read books on social issues. Three generations of his family were freemasons, who often engaged in controversy with conservatives, es-

pecially "on a religious front." Almost from the start, Allende reveals, he was "aware of his anti-imperialist vocation." As a youthful politician, he became one of the founders of the Socialist Party in Valparaíso. He insists, however, that his Marxism had "nothing to do with European Social Democrats."

When in 1938 President Pedro Aguirre Cerda organized the first, short-lived "Popular Front" government, he named Dr. Allende Minister of Public Health. The job showed the young man's capacity for leadership and brought his gifts of oratory and organization to national attention. Despite three subsequent defeats in hard-fought presidential campaigns, he won enough votes from a Socialist-Communist coalition in the Chilean Senate to become President of that body during the Christian Democratic administration of Eduardo Frei Montalva (1964-70). In his fourth try for the Casa Moneda, Allende emerged as victor. His plurality in the popular vote was 36.3 per cent.

As President of Chile, Dr. Allende, although alluding to some differences with Castro as "fundamental and violent," explains that their goals are almost identical: "complete economic and political domination." As often as Debray expresses impatience with "the pace of socialization," his mentor emphasizes his determination to "expropriate the means of production that are still in private hands." For this to happen, he adds, control must be established over the legislative and judicial branches of government. His models are "the Socialist countries."

Recent events in Chile raise doubts about Allende's prospects of success for such a comprehensive program. The 1972 congressional by-elections brought victories to a reunited front of Christian Democrats, liberals and nationalists. As a result, Allende does not dare to consult the public about his decision to dominate congress and the courts. Food shortages, housing problems, runaway inflation, lowered productivity in mines, factories and on farms, defaults on indebtedness and near-bankruptcy haunt the Popular Unity regime.

This Debray-Allende colloquy is a valuable reference work. It can be studied, now and in the future, either as a blue-print for another collectivized society or as a plan for peaceful construction of a Socialist, but non-Soviet, Republic, respectful of basic rights and dedicated to the correction of social evils, while providing fairly for human needs.

TRIBUTE TO BORIS KOCHUBIYEVSKY

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, in light of the continued repression of Jewish religious and cultural activities in the Soviet Union, it is with great pleasure that we welcome here those who have been granted exit visas by the Soviet Union. In continuing to aid efforts to focus worldwide attention upon the plight of Soviet Jewry, we can benefit greatly by hearing firsthand what life is truly like for the Jews of Russia.

Last week, my colleague from Maryland, GILBERT GUDE, had the opportunity of participating in a unique "undecade" at the Jewish Community Center in Rockville, Md. Boris Kochubiyevsky, a Soviet Jew recently released from prison, and now a citizen of Israel, was

presented with a plaque that had been dedicated in his honor 2 years ago, as a symbol of the fight for freedom for Soviet Jewry. An account of the tribute to Mr. Kochubiyevsky from the Jewish Week-American Examiner follows:

AREA TRIBUTE TO KOCHUBIYEVSKY WINDS UP WITH EFFORT TO GIVE PETITIONS TO SOVIET OFFICIALS

It was Boris Kochubiyevsky night at the Jewish Community Center Monday evening, but Kochubiyevsky, the guest of honor, whose demands for an exit permit to Israel inspired a mass-movement of Soviet Jewry to follow suit, did not voice his usual fiery protest. Instead, he accepted the warm tributes of more than 250 area residents who had come to see him, braving a steady downpour.

A high point of the program was the presentation to Kochubiyevsky of a plaque that had signalled the initiation of an area Kochubiyevsky drive in March 1970, after he had been sentenced to three years in a Soviet prison. The plaque, at the Jewish Community Center, was to stand as long as Kochubiyevsky was denied his freedom.

Dr. David Korn, chairman of the Jewish Community Council's Soviet Jewry Committee, presented the plaque to the former Soviet militant, now a citizen of Israel. In brief response Kochubiyevsky said "helping Israel is helping Soviet Jewry," and added that Soviet Jews "count on the free world's help in securing freedom and justice."

GUDE PLEDGES SUPPORT

Rep. Gilbert Gude, who was principal speaker at the dedication of the plaque in 1970, was on hand again, this time to welcome the object of the drive he helped to launch. The Maryland congressman pledged his support to the cause of freedom of Soviet Jews and announced that he and several other congressmen would introduce a resolution to this purpose this week in Congress.

Another speaker at the rally, Michael Epelman, described his efforts to obtain the release of his wife Polina and his eight-year-old daughter Julia from Leningrad. Epelman left the USSR in February 1971 "because, as a Jew, I could not live and work in a country whose government blindly supported regimes seeking to destroy my people. I found it intolerable to continue to render allegiance to a country which supplied bullets whose purpose was to kill my brothers—the citizens of Israel."

MANY APPEALS

He said his wife knew of his feelings but he did not inform her of his plan to leave the country for fear of involving her as an accomplice in his act—with possible harsh consequences. After he arrived in Israel, his wife indicated her desire to join him, and he initiated formal steps to make this possible—but her application for an exit visa has been refused by the Soviet authorities. His wife has since appealed to many authorities, including the United Nations and the International Red Cross—all, so far, to no avail.

Another speaker, Leonard Orloff, principal of Woodson High School in suburban Maryland, told of the plight of a cousin now living in Russia who has been denied permission to emigrate. His talk was followed by brief remarks by Katia Palatnik, sister of Soviet prisoner of conscience Raza Palatnik; Shlomo Shoham, former Soviet prisoner, and by a reading of Kochubiyevsky's famous letter of protest by Anne Chodoff. Dr. Isaac Frank, executive vice-president of the Jewish Community Council, presided.

Dr. Frank distributed petitions addressed to Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin, and said that those signed petitions asking for justice and freedom for Soviet Jews on the eve of President Nixon's visit to Moscow would be delivered to the Soviet embassy that evening. Charter buses arranged by the Council took some 100 people from the Center building at

about 9:30 p.m. to travel to downtown Washington. The demonstrators held two simultaneous protests. Half the group formed a picket line at 16 and K Streets, N.W., and the other half formed a silent vigil in front of the Philip Murray Building directly across from the Soviet Embassy.

REFUSE PETITIONS

Kochubiyevsky, Dr. David Korn, and Rabbi Leon Adler attempted to deliver the petitions to the Soviet embassy. After several rebuffs at the Embassy gate, a Soviet embassy official came outside and spoke to the delegation. He refused either to accept the petitions or to admit the delegation. The vigil and picket line continued until after 11 p.m.

In addition to Monday night's demonstrations, it was urged that the concern of American citizens over the plight of Soviet Jewry be forwarded to both President Richard M. Nixon and to Soviet Secretary Leonid Brezhnev during their summit talks next week.

THE FRENCH VOTE WITH BICYCLES

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, in the late 1960's and on into the early 1970's, the United States has been the scene of many protests. Without doubt, peaceful protest, redress of grievances and active participation in governmental affairs are the hallmark of American tradition.

We all know, however, that we are not the only country challenged to meet the problems of the future. While ecology, urban frustration, rising prices and continuing social unrest may seem to be particular only to the United States, a quick look at any European newspaper indicates otherwise.

The form of protest may not seem different to those of us who are cognizant of these protests but a recent demonstration in Paris last month revealed that many Frenchmen made known their opposition to a government-controlled media referendum by producing a colossal traffic jam by bicycling down—10,000 at a time—the Champs Elysees.

These enterprising Parisians, some young and some old, were demonstrating their displeasure with excessive noise, traffic jams, lack of sufficient and efficient public transportation and the ominous transformation of public parks to parking lots.

While this "bike-in" did not solve the many problems facing advanced civilization today, it nevertheless was a new and imaginative way to focus attention on the ills of modern society.

This month, Friends of the Earth published a most provocative article written by Justice DeLacy Keller, which vividly describes that day in April when the French voted with their bicycles. If there are no objections, Mr. Speaker, I should like to include that article in today's RECORD.

The article follows:

THE FRENCH VOTE WITH BICYCLES

(By Justine Dee Lacy Keller)

When all good Parisians should have been home pondering whether to vote *oui* or *non* on greater Common Market policy in Mr. Pompidou's referendum April 23, some

10,000 of them were careening down the Champs Elysees on bicycles, producing the capital's worst traffic jam since last October's Metro strike. The demonstration *a velo* strayed from riot traditions begun with the Commune uprising in 1870 and most recently seen in May, 1968; for the first time, bicycles replaced the barricades, and it was the demonstrators who wore gas masks, not the CRS riot troops called out to head them off. Despite an intensive bombardment by the government-controlled media in favor of the referendum, a greater percentage of Frenchmen withheld their opinion than in any previous referendum; apparently, the only "mobilized" Parisians were the partisans of pure air.

Signs proclaiming "Long live bicycles, down with cars," "Legs, not motors," "Autos stink, pollute and cause nervous breakdowns!" bobbed up and down at the Porte Dauphine near the Bois de Boulogne where rendezvous time was 1:30 p.m. on April 22. Hundreds, then thousands, of bicycles of all ages and styles herded protectively together, waiting for the take off signal from Jean-Luc Fessard, organizer of the demonstration for Les Amis de la Terre, Friends of the Earth's French sister, in close cooperation with the *Comite Anticulaire de Paris*, the *Comite de Liberation Ecologique, Etre, Objectif Socialiste*, and the Federation of Users of Public Transport. There were chic folding bicycles from the 16th *arrondissement*, elderly rusted ones repainted red, racing bicycles dragged out of the cellar for the occasion. There were bicycles built for two, and even one for three, tricycles, mopeds relieved of motors, and finally a few courageous Frenchmen on roller skates. A man who had managed to scrounge up only one skate had no trouble hitching a ride. He was pulled along between two bicycles for the ten mile trek.

These enterprising Parisians were responding to posters and green-linked tracts which had been distributed by Les Amis de la Terre, and publicized by *Le Nouvel Observateur* and the underground *Charlie Hebdo*. They effectively nagged passing urbanites with the taunting question, "Are you happy?" In case of negative response, the leaflets exhorted Parisians to unite and fight the familiar causes of urban discontent: noise, traffic jams, lack of efficient public transportation, the alarming sacrifice of parks to parking lots, and the ever extending concrete carpet.

After a futile attempt by 100 or so policemen to reroute the 10,000 bicycles out onto the exterior boulevards, Fessard gave the signal to move out around 2:30 p.m. The procession swarmed around the Place de l'Etoile and started its triumphal descent down the Champs Elysees to the Place de la Concorde, up the Blvd. St. German through the Latin Quarter, toward the Bastille and on to the Bois de Vincennes, crossing Paris from west to east. Four bus loads of riot troops again tried to disperse the crowd lower down on the Champs Elysees only two feet from the Elysee Palace. Wary of an image of brutality on the day before the referendum, however, the police gave up temporarily.

While automobile traffic fumed, some sympathetic motorists used their cars to block off streets, then got out and watched the parade with amusement. Pedestrians flocked together shouting "Bon courage", and the French equivalent of "Right on!" Buses unable to move sat dejectedly by the curb, and demonstrators stuck a "For Sale" sign on the windshield of one while the driver was off downing a cognac. But not all drivers were amused. Some got out of their cars to exhort the cyclists. One frustrated driver trying to get away for the weekend refused to stop for the procession and ran into several bikes with his bumper. He immediately found himself surrounded by his adversaries, who shook the car, let the air out of his tires, and broke a tail light. The cyclists let him go

after he reimbursed the damage done on the spot. Similar clashes of interests occurred until arrival at the Bois de Vincennes, where members of the Grand Magic Circus troupe greeted the throngs with open arms and played a victory hymn on musical instruments.

NIGHTSTICKS IN THE WOODS

Dancing and singing continued during the hour-long woodland revelry which was broken up when helmeted riot troops on motorcycles charged the crowd. Tear gas was used to disperse the cyclists, many of whom had already fled at the approach of the troops. Efforts by adults present to reason with the police were to no avail. Fifty people were taken into police headquarters, held for five hours, and searched; when they returned to fetch their bicycles, several were missing. The CRS seemed to take delight in smashing the spokes of the temporarily abandoned cycles with nightsticks. It is worthwhile noting that the police, in order not to provoke any criticism, waited until the demonstrators were safely out of sight in the woods before resorting to violence.

With the overwhelming success of Paris' first ecological demonstration—similar attempts at arousing public opinion against nuclear centers in Lyon, Bugey, and Fessenheim turned out only one-sixth as many people—Les Amis de la Terre scored some important points. Unhappy urbanites have realized that there exists an effective way to protest the declining quality of big-city life. The bicycle may have become the symbol of the ecological revolution just beginning in France; for the first time, the absolute supremacy of the automobile in Paris has been challenged by a substantial number of Parisians now demanding an alternative means of transport. This is quite an accomplishment in the face of Mr. Pompidou's recent proclamation, "We must adapt Paris to the automobile and renounce a certain esthetic idealism."

Strengthened by the participation of 10,000 people in Saturday's demonstration, Les Amis de la Terre plans to seek an encounter with Mr. Robert Poujade, so far ineffectual Minister of the Environment, to demand: the creation of pedestrian streets (Paris, along with London, lags far behind other European capitals in this domain); one million free bicycles at the disposition of Parisians; the development of free, non-polluting public transportation based on Rome's recent example, the closing of Paris to more automobile traffic, and a halt to creation of inner-city expressways.

Voting with a bicycle instead of a ballot isn't a political tradition in France; however, it may have just become one.

EQUAL COVERAGE FOR THE MENTALLY ILL

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, this country's attention to the mentally ill has long been a problem requiring immediate action in our quest to provide comprehensive health care to all Americans.

While contemplating a national health insurance program to insure to all Americans proper medical attention, we must not again neglect the mental and emotional illness brought on by complexities of life today.

This dilemma is brought out clearly in the publication, "Equal Coverage for the

Mentally Ill," being distributed by the American Psychiatric Association.

Beyond representing the official position of the American Psychiatric Association on coverage of mental and emotional illness under any system of national health insurance, this pamphlet also contains an overview on insurance coverage of mental illness.

Further, it highlights a study soon to be released, "Health, Insurance, and Psychiatric Care: Utilization and Costs," directed by Health Economist, Louis S. Reed, Ph. D.

Mr. Speaker, the problems of the mentally and emotionally ill have been in shadows long enough. I see this pamphlet as very enlightening and recommend it highly.

Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from the Division of Public Affairs of the American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th Street, Washington, D.C. 20009.

WASHINGTON REPORT FROM CONGRESSMAN BOB PRICE

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is my policy to publish a weekly news report to keep my constituents advised of my activities in their behalf. The following is the text of my latest Washington report:

FEDERAL GUN CONTROL

At a time when the question of gun control is once again a subject of discussion and debate, I want to make my stand on this issue crystal clear.

When the Gun Control Act of 1968 was considered by the House, I spoke in opposition to it and I voted against it. At that time I thought the act was ill-conceived, and I still do. In the 90th Congress, again in the 91st Congress, and still again in the current 92nd Congress, I have introduced legislation that would repeal the Gun Control Act.

As an interim measure, I also introduced legislation repealing the recordkeeping requirements for shotgun and rifle ammunition. I took this approach because I thought that, even if the Congress would not be disposed to repealing the full act, it would favor repeal of at least that portion of the act that had proved to be particularly burdensome to those who deal in and use sporting ammunition.

I was gratified when both the House and Senate agreed during the 91st Congress to exempt shotgun and rifle ammunition from the act. We still need to free .22 caliber rimfire ammunition from Federal regulation; the House passed a bill during the last Congress that would have done this, but the bill died in the Senate. I introduced a bill in this Congress to accomplish the same thing and one similar to mine was reported out favorably by the Ways and Means Committee last November for action on the House floor, but it has not yet been acted on.

It is clear to me that gun control is not the answer to crime in the United States. As long as criminals feel they can profit from crimes involving the use of guns, they will continue to use them—regardless of any law, federal or otherwise, to the contrary.

What we need instead of a federal gun control law is stronger enforcement of the

laws we already have on the books; better wages, equipment and facilities for state and local police; stronger sentencing by the judiciary of those who are found guilty; reform of our present penal system to include teaching a man a meaningful job while he is serving his sentence; and provision for an automatic, mandatory increase of the penalty for any crime where a gun was used in committing it.

MESQUITE BRUSH CONTROL

The practice of controlling undesirable shrubs was eliminated from the national Rural Environmental Assistance Program for 1972 because it was being used in many areas for unintended purposes.

Since controlling mesquite brush in Texas, however, was one of the intended purposes of REAP, I asked the U.S. Department of Agriculture for a clarification, and they have informed me that the practice of controlling mesquite brush may be included in local programs in 1972 upon recommendation of the State and county program development groups and approval by the national office. Such a practice is permitted under "Practice F-2: County conservation practices," a category that is intended to cover practices which are not included in the national program but which are needed to meet particular conservation problems in a county.

When a practice involving the control of competitive shrubs on grazing lands is needed in a particular county for a sound conservation program, provision is made that the county program development group may develop a special county conservation practice to cover brush eradication measures that need to be performed on pasture or rangeland. Such a practice has already been approved by ASCS for use in any county in Texas in 1972 that has a need for it in providing a sound county conservation program and that submits an appropriate justification.

FHA FARM OPERATING LOANS

The Administration released \$37 million in farm operating loan funds last week, making available the full \$350 million appropriated for fiscal year 1972. This funding puts the farm operating loan program at an all-time high level. Two other programs are also at record levels—the farm ownership loan program with \$350 million available and the emergency loan program with \$140 million.

The new farm operating loan funds will be available through the Farmers Home Administration county offices and may be used to buy seed, feed, fertilizer, livestock, tractor fuel and other equipment and facilities needed to run a successful farming operation. FHA supplies this credit to family farmers who are unable to obtain conventional credit from regular sources at reasonable rates.

THE NATION'S POOR: REEXAMINING THE MYTHS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, much has been written and spoken concerning the plight of the poor in this country of unrivaled affluence. A decade ago poverty was thought of only as a concern of less developed countries, or as a condition relatively nonexistent in the United States. The rising GNP and an expanding economy blinded many people to the harsh realities of basic survival faced by some 25 million Americans.

Mr. Speaker, in the 1960's the war on

poverty became a major operation of government. Programs to aid the poor were developed on all levels—local, State, and Federal. These programs originated and continue to function on the basis of a variety of assumptions about poor people—age, sex, ethnic origin, demography, and work status. Often, however, these assumptions have shaky statistical foundations, or the assumptions are not revised as factors change over time.

Mr. Speaker, as an example, information from the 1970 census indicates that, although the percentage of poor in the total population has declined steadily over the years, in the period 1969-70 the real number of persons below the poverty level increased by 1.2 million. A report in the monthly newsletter of the Urban League of St. Louis, on a publication of the Office of Economic Opportunity entitled "The Poor in 1970," presents the results of the 1970 census as it relates to the dimensions of poverty in this decade.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring this report to the attention of my colleagues in the hope of providing a reexamination of some of the misconceptions about our poorer citizens. With your permission the report follows:

A NEW LOOK AT THE POOR

From the Executive Director:

A recent publication from the Office of Economic Opportunity, titled *The Poor in 1970*, highlights the depth of the poverty problem. There have been so many misconceptions about it. Labels like "it is a ghetto problem" or "the poor won't and don't work" are too easily offered. Some would tend to call it a problem of race. They wrongly think most of the poor are black followed by Spanish Americans and Indians.

Contrary to public opinion the labels poor and black are not synonymous. In fact, on the percentage scale based on the 1970 census report, one third or 33 1/3 of the black population fall in that category. This group clearly represents the single largest percentage of an ethnic populis. Next, 25 per cent or 2.2 million Spanish Americans are classified as poor. The total combination of these groups comprise less than 40 per cent of the nation's identified poor.

Nearly seven out of every 10 poor people are white.

The census report established several facts about poverty and the poor. Children and females constitute a great percentage of the poor in America. They, together with the elderly, represent from 83 to 85 per cent of all the poor. This is understandable when one considers that in a family situation these individuals have the least income. They are usually dependent upon someone or something for their day-to-day existence.

The report also revealed that poverty is not just a product of the urban ghetto. Only 32 per cent of all the poor live in the central cities. The remaining 68 per cent live in the suburbs or in non-metropolitan areas. Geographically, the south is the hardest hit by poverty. Nearly half of the nation's poor live there. The north central section of the country has about 23 per cent of the poor.

It has been thought that poor and unemployed go hand in hand, yet the census tells us that the poor do work. Nearly 25 per cent are employed full-time year-round, 34 per cent work full-time half of the year and another 41.1 per cent work on a part-time basis.

In spite of laws recently passed by Congress, it must be noted that elderly whites tend to live longer than any single ethnic group and they stay poorer longer. Old age assistance at the state level is scarcely a

livable income for them. The larger percentage of them can barely eke out an existence. Many live in substandard housing.

The census report has exploded some of the myths and misconceptions about the poor. These myths were always based on ignorance, prejudice and distorted facts. The report has given us a valid barometer with which to use in supporting the war on poverty.

ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. J. HERBERT BURKE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to pay special tribute to Israel, which on May 15 celebrated its 24th anniversary of its independence. Israel is a nation which can be pointed to as a model for other nations seeking the ideal of self-fulfillment. The Jewish people for 2,000 years longed to have their own homeland and during this entire period, despite the hardships and disillusionments, the Jews never lost hope that one day it will come about.

Israel is the land of hope for the Jews of the world and beckons all its children wherever they be to come and help build the State of Israel and to help defend her against its adversaries. But, as one can see in the articles which daily appear in the press, the task is not an easy one. Daily we read of the struggles of the many valiant Jews who are trying to emigrate from the Soviet Union, but who are denied this right by the communist leaders. Recently, one of the lead stories from the Los Angeles Times of May 21, 1972, describes how the Soviet security police squashed a demonstration by Jews and other religions in Soviet controlled Lithuania. The following is the article:

SOVIETS QUASH SERIOUS RIOT IN LITHUANIA, ARREST JEWS

(By Murray Seeger)

Moscow, May 21.—The Kremlin, on the eve of President Nixon's visit to Moscow, has put down a violent riot in Lithuania, and repressed Jewish dissidents.

The new incidents involving Lithuanian Catholics and Jews in several regions were reported by Lithuanian and Jewish sources who contacted Western newsmen here.

The riot broke out in Kaunas, Lithuania, on Thursday following a funeral for Roman Talanta, a 20-year-old Catholic factory worker who died Monday 12 hours after he set himself afire in a public park.

[An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow quoting Lithuanian informants said several thousand Lithuanians fought police with sticks and stones. Young Lithuanians roaming the streets reportedly chanted, "Freedom, Freedom," and "Freedom for Lithuania." Kaunas, with a population of 306,000, is Lithuania's second largest city.]

A policeman was killed and hundreds of demonstrators were arrested during two days of rioting, according to Lithuanians who telephoned reports to Western newsmen in Moscow.

Mostly young people, the demonstrators were protesting Russian domination of their country, which was annexed to the Soviet Union along with Latvia and Estonia by Stalin in 1940. The young people also called for more freedom for the Roman Catholic

Church, which has 3.5 million adherents in the tiny republic.

To put down the riot, Soviet authorities dispatched units of the tough, heavily armed internal security forces to Kaunas. The authorities also denounced Talanta publicly as having been "mentally disturbed" and a "drug addict."

Over 17,000 Lithuanian Catholics sent a petition to the United Nations several weeks ago to complain that Soviet leaders were interfering with their freedom to worship.

Although the Kaunas riot was not directly connected with President Nixon's visit, the Lithuanians wanted their protests brought to his attention.

The same desire by Jewish leaders was blamed for the arrest of nine persons in Moscow today and for a series of confrontations between Jews and the secret police throughout the past week in different cities.

Protesting religious persecution, most of the Jewish dissidents have sought permission to emigrate to Israel. Jews who have applied for exit visas told newsmen that they had been called in by the secret police and asked to sign a pledge that they would not participate in public demonstrations during Mr. Nixon's visit.

Some of the leaders who had asked for permission to present their protests to the President were drafted into the army earlier this month. Six of those arrested today were from Moscow and the others were reportedly picked up at railroad stations when they arrived from other cities. Jewish sources said the men would probably be held in jail for 10 days.

A total of 302 Jews signed a statement to be given Mr. Nixon this week in Moscow. Twenty-four pages long, the petition says the signers hope that will be positively felt also that the summit talk will bring a "general improvement in international conditions in the solution of our problems."

"The single correct and just resolution of our problem is to allow all those to emigrate to Israel who want to," the petition says. It carries signatures from Moscow, Minsk, Vilnius, Kaunas, Riga, Tallin and Kiev.

[In Washington, Dr. David Korn, a Howard University professor who is also chairman of the Soviet Jewry Committee for the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington, said the petition was presented to the U.S. embassy in Moscow Friday afternoon.]

[Korn said that Washington Jewish activists have been unable to telephone during the past week a number of Moscow Jews seeking to emigrate to Israel. Korn said he reached Mrs. Roman Rutman by telephone yesterday and that she told him that five Jews have been arrested, including her husband.]

Mr. Speaker, stories such as these reveal the true picture of the situation of people who have no place to turn and who, unlike some of those who in our country have become inveterate protesters, cannot leave their land. It is time the world took note that the Soviet Union, which seeks the role of leadership in the world, will not permit its own people the independence of self-expression, but instead, resorts to false accusations of "insanity" when their citizens seek this right.

Months ago, I urged the President to make the issue of the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union a part of his agenda during his talks with Russian leaders.

Consequently, at this propitious time, and although I am not a Jew, I would like to join with the Jews throughout the free world when they shout, "Let my people go!" My best wishes go to the people of Israel on their 24th anniversary of this great nation.

PITTSBURGH'S NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES, INC. FINDS HIGH RISK BORROWERS NO RISK AT ALL

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it has long been my contention that the lending institutions of this country oftentimes disqualify for loans individuals who, indeed, are solid risks.

The banks and savings and loans make their decisions on criteria that, from their point of view, tries to exclude all but the most reliable applicants. This is fine for the institutions' repayments record but it does manage to shuttle many people, who seek loans, into the hands of loan sharks or forces them to suffer with no financial assistance at all.

This problem is especially crucial in the home mortgage and home improvement field.

But one group in Pittsburgh has gone out of its way to lend money to people who have been refused by traditional lending institutions.

I am pleased to note that there have been no outstanding defaults on loans and many, many happy new homeowners who have been helped through the faith of Pittsburgh's Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc.

Sam Spatter, writing in the Pittsburgh Press Sunday magazine supplement, has put together an excellent story on this unique organization and I would like to introduce it into the RECORD at this time:

HOW TO RECYCLE A DETERIORATING NEIGHBORHOOD
(By Sam Spatter)

Pittsburgh's central North Side is an area of older houses, vacant or small storerooms and narrow streets, but 41,000 Pittsburghers call it home.

Most of them live in these older houses because they have small, if any, incomes. And very few new houses have been constructed in their neighborhood since World War II ended.

The area is not a ghetto or a slum. Nor is it all black or all white. If anything, it is an area on its way back. That's because there are people like Tom Jones and Jim Cook and residents such as Lillian Hess, Ernest and Roseann Williams, the Charles Klinger family, and James and Jacqueline Revis.

They are just a few of the many who either work or live in the community. And they all take pride in the fact they are part of the neighborhood.

The catalyst for this feeling is Neighborhood Housing Services Inc., a four-year-old nonprofit agency which operates out of a mobile home used in the 1960s by the Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) as a field office. URA is out of the area but Neighborhood Housing Services remains.

OTHER PEOPLE CARE

Through the agency, Tom Jones and Jim Cook show the residents that other people care about them. They do it by providing them with money to either fix up or buy houses in the community. These are the same people whose loan requests were turned down by local commercial banking institutions and the government because they are considered "high-risk."

The funds from Neighborhood Housing are not outright grants. They must be paid back, but the agency makes repayment a lot easier

than usual. Interest rates can range from zero to seven per cent (or whatever the going rate is at the time).

Deciding on the loan is a board of directors composed primarily of neighborhood residents. They are the ones who determine whether a Lillian Hess, a Charles Klinger, an Ernest Williams or a James Revis gets a loan. And so far, according to Tom Jones, executive director of the agency, no one has been refused help.

"There was one fellow who wanted a rehabilitation loan and the board turned him down. Instead, it gave him a loan to buy a better house," he recalls.

So when James Cook, associate director, brought Lillian Hess' case to the directors, he needed little persuasion to get them to agree. By stretching the agency's boundary lines a little, the loan was approved and the 67-year-old widow now has peace of mind.

Up until that time, she had spent all but \$13 from her \$140 monthly income from Social Security and pension checks on mortgage and loan payments.

"I wrote President Nixon for help," she sighed. "He advised me to contact state and local officials and agencies. But no one seemed able to help." Mrs. Hess said she prayed for help and finally it came in the form of an attorney from the Neighborhood Legal Services Association. He didn't have funds, but he said he would bring her case to the Neighborhood Housing Services.

Jim Cook needed only one trip to the Hess home on Creek Street, just above the East Street Valley area, to know the woman was in dire straits. He brought the matter to the board which approved a loan to her to pay off the mortgage and the \$4,000 for "modernization." The board said her repayment schedule should be interest-free at \$35 a month.

That left her with \$105 each month to buy food and clothing, pay utility bills and transportation costs. It gave her, she said, a new lease on life, despite the fact she is getting treatment at one of the local hospitals for cancer.

She has lived alone since her two daughters married and moved away. Her husband died in 1948, two years before she sold her larger home to move into her present smaller house. And a few years ago she not-too-wisely agreed to pay \$4,000 to a company which built her a flight of concrete steps.

The Hess case typifies the problem many other families of the North Side find themselves in today, Jones said. But they are only part of the total housing problem in the area.

Years of neglect by absentee home ownerships and the city have taken their toll. The "riots" of 1968 accelerated the community's deterioration. There were times, just a year or two ago, when owners walked away from their property or offered to give it away.

Today, they don't do that, Jones said. Property which could have been obtained for nothing now has a price tag of thousands of dollars. And the greater number of home owners in the community are working to bring their neighborhood back.

Neighborhood Housing is making a major contribution to that comeback. The \$500,000 pumped into the program by the Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation is the prime reason, he said.

FOUNDATION AGREED

The foundation agreed to fund \$125,000 in 1968 to this high-risk loan program, providing none of this money went toward administration costs. So the neighborhood went to the local financial institutions, primarily savings and loan associations. They asked, and got from 20 of them, contributions to pay the salaries of three persons—Jones, Cook and a secretary. This support has continued through today, and probably into the future.

Since its initial funding, the foundation has made three more \$125,000 donations, the

latest coming this year. This has given the agency the opportunity to make 240 loans, worth \$390,000. All are high-risk, yet only \$6,000 in loans—a meager two per cent—is considered delinquent.

That's where the neighborhood board comes into play, Jones admits. When someone gets behind, they talk to him. And unless there's a major problem involved, the payments start coming in again.

Home loans are not the agency's only concern. The staff works with families on mortgages, personal loans, re-establishing their credit ratings and housing counseling. This counseling has helped some families save money, Jones reports. Like the time one family was ready to pay \$3,000 for installation of a furnace when the cost should have been half that amount.

A LOOK OF HOPE

Working with families and granting them loans has helped the neighborhood take on a look of hope and newness.

Ernest and Roseann Williams are typical examples. A Vietnam veteran, the 29-year-old Williams was paying \$88 a month at the Arlington public housing complex, but now pays \$75 a month on his home mortgage, made possible by the agency.

The Williamses, who have two children, own a house on Armandale Street which was boarded up after it had been vacated, vandalized and fire-bombed. There's very little trace of that deterioration today because the Williamses have, through their own talents and by hiring professional help, made the two-bedroom house an attractive, safe place to live.

For James and Jacqueline Revis, their home above a vacant store at 1600 Brighton Road, is turning into a place of beauty.

It's all because they have taken the time and effort to fix up their house with what is generally known as "sweat equity." That's when the owner does the work.

New windows have been installed, a new ceiling is in place, and wood-paneled walls set off their modernistic living room. The couple have installed new kitchen cabinets and appliances, and are working on plastering and painting the walls. Even the bathroom is in for modernization. And the empty storeroom below will eventually become the couple's game room.

Revis works at the J&L plant in Aliquippa while his wife is a nurses' assistant at St. Francis Hospital.

Mrs. Revis believes home ownership is the greatest satisfaction she, as a black woman, has enjoyed. And she urges more blacks to take advantage of home ownership instead of paying high rents for deteriorated homes others own.

"I have pride in my home, and that's why my husband and I are fixing it up," she said.

That feeling of pride in home ownership is also part of Charles Klinger's life these days. And he has dignity as well for a man unemployed but eager to make his home a place his family can enjoy. He does it, like the Revises, with sweat equity.

BOUGHT THROUGH FHA

Klinger lives with his wife, Mary, and their six children in a five-story house at 1151 Voskamp St. He purchased the house through the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) insured mortgage program for \$5,300.

It was a house that needed repairs, from the attic to the cellar. The plumbing and heating are still bad and a retaining wall has caved in.

"I asked FHA to provide the money to fix the wall, but they refused," he said. Frustrated, out-of-work, with his house slowly deteriorating and no money to make repairs, Charles Klinger was ready to give up. Neighborhood Housing's Tom Jones heard about the problem and through his efforts, a loan was forthcoming.

Instead of being a man of despair, Klinger now is a man of hope, pride and dignity.

That's what help from the agency has meant to him.

The work of Neighborhood Housing Services has not gone unnoticed.

The Lawrenceville Economic Action Program, funded by Community Action Pittsburgh, established a \$50,000 loan fund patterned after the North Side program.

A high-risk revolving loan fund also has been established in the Turtle Creek Valley Model Cities Neighborhood, where a \$320,000 fund was set up by the district's Housing Development Corp.

Another possible spin-off would take the North Side program to other states. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board has asked Jones to help make up proposals to be presented these communities.

Also, as a result of the activity, seven savings and loan associations here have organized a service company. Slaco, which plans to build initially 18 new housing units in the central North Side, Neighborhood Housing Services will be involved with them.

Jones said others are also demonstrating interest in the central North Side. He points to the restoration program of the local History and Landmarks Foundation in the Mexican Street area adjacent to this section, the movement of Allegheny Housing Rehabilitation Corp. into the district and the acceptance now by financial institutions of investments in the neighborhood.

His agency has helped stop foreclosures and aided 25 to 30 people in saving their homes. And it has a \$500 loan which can be given without board approval in emergency cases.

"What seems to astound the federal people, after we explain our program and how much money has been loaned, is that we can do it with a staff of three," Jones said.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased to insert into the RECORD an editorial on summer employment in the Marian Megaphone, the school publication of Marian High School in Chicago Heights, Ill., by one of its staff members, Miss Laurie Wolf.

This editorial certainly contains practical advice for young people looking for work.

The editorial follows:

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT: JOBS GO TO THE BEST QUALIFIED

The majority of teens throughout the country are looking for part-time jobs for the summer months. If you're the type of person who expects a job to be there waiting for you, you can count yourself out as one of the nation's employed.

Since there is such a scarcity of jobs for any age level, only the best qualified and most interested will succeed in obtaining jobs.

It would benefit you to rate yourself before you set off on your first job interview. Ask yourself if you are truly interested in a job. Are you conscientious and do you get along well with others? You should be willing to lend a hand to a fellow employee. Get to work on time and refrain from calling in sick. If you fulfill these requirements, then you'll do all right in finding a job.

Once you've analyzed yourself, you can begin searching the paper for job openings. However, many summer jobs are filled well in advance of June 1, and experience is often needed to even get an interview.

Volunteer work is usually valuable to teens and gives them the needed experience. Candy-stripping is helpful to anyone interested in the field of nursing. There is also handy-stripping for boys. Working in a summer camp is useful for those who would like to teach youngsters. A small town weekly newspaper will sometimes hire young journalists to write for them. And, of course, cutting grass and yard work are always in demand.

An energetic, industrious individual can always find something to do. Just remember, you will probably spend about 80,000 hours of your life earning a living. So why not start this summer to find something useful as well as enjoyable? Make the most of your appearance on the stage of life.

Laurie Wolf.

THE RIGHT TO BE GAY IN PRIVATE

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, we are now apprised that the District of Columbia government has negotiated a treaty with the American Civil Liberties Union to legalize private homosexual acts involving adults 16 years of age and over.

This may be regarded by some as a tremendous step forward for the civil rights movement but most people will question the precedent of government officials legislating immorality by treaty at domestic summit meetings.

I ask that a pertinent newscipping follow.

[From the Washington Post, May 31, 1972]

D.C. WILL NO LONGER PROSECUTE PRIVATE, ADULT HOMOSEXUAL ACTS

(By Bart Barnes)

Homosexual acts between consenting adults in private will no longer be subject to criminal prosecution in the District of Columbia under terms of an agreement between the city government and the American Civil Liberties Union.

In a stipulation filed in U.S. District Court and stemming from a lawsuit against Washington police by four homosexuals, the city government agreed that the D.C. sodomy statute "does not apply and cannot be applied to private consensual sexual acts involving adults." The stipulation defined adults as persons 16 years old and over.

Dr. Franklin E. Kameny, founder of the D.C. Mattachine Society, hailed the agreement as a major victory in the struggle for homosexual rights.

Although seldom enforced, Kameny said, the D.C. sodomy laws have provided a legalistic excuse for discrimination against homosexuals, particularly in the area of federal employment.

"We intend that our dance at our community center next week will be in celebration of this agreement," Kameny said.

Legislatures in five states, Connecticut, Illinois, Colorado, Oregon and Hawaii, have recently repealed laws prohibiting homosexual acts between consenting adults. The Colorado repeal becomes effective June 30 while the Hawaii repeal is effective at the first of the year.

The lawsuit on which the stipulation between government and the ACLU was based was brought by four homosexuals who said Washington police were using the city's sodomy statute to harass homosexuals.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Stephen Shane Stark, who signed the stipulation,

denied this and made it a part of the stipulation that the agreement "shall not be construed as implying" that the city had harassed homosexuals.

The stipulation specifically mentions "private" consensual sexual acts and would not necessarily exempt homosexual acts committed in public rest rooms from prosecution, according to Kameny.

He did add, however, that he thought the terms of the stipulation should apply to the case of a man convicted in Superior Court last fall on a charge of running a disorderly house in connection with a homosexual health club at 413 L St. NW. That conviction is currently being appealed.

Praising the stipulation yesterday, James Heller, president of the ACLU Fund, said enforcement of the sodomy statute "labels homosexuals as lawbreakers, thus giving government agencies an excuse to fire them on the grounds of their 'criminal' behavior."

"The stipulation signifies that the government agrees that the invasion of privacy for the purpose of imposing conventional morality is not an appropriate police function," he said.

In recent years there has been an increasing amount of litigation and publicity involving rights of homosexuals. Currently pending in U.S. District Court here is a class action suit against the Civil Service Commission seeking an injunction blocking the federal government from firing, harassing or even investigating people solely on the basis of their private sexual life.

Ralph J. Temple, the ACLU's legal director, said yesterday's stipulation would likely be an important part of that case.

Temple also noted there have been three recent cases in which the ACLU has won security clearance for people who had been denied such clearances on grounds of their homosexuality.

There have been two cases, both widely publicized in this area, during the last year in which servicemen have been given less than honorable discharges from the Navy and the Marine Corps on grounds of homosexuality. Temple said this is also a likely subject of further litigation.

WHO ABOLISHED THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF CONGRESS?

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1972

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, if we awoke tomorrow morning to learn that in our sleep the Constitution had been rewritten, surely we would be astonished. In my judgment, that is exactly what has happened with respect to the constitutional authority of Congress. As recent events have repeatedly shown, the Executive has taken upon himself the right to act as a legislature—and we have acceded to that baseless assertion of power in almost every case.

Vice Adm. Hyman Rickover recently testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee on this subject, and I wish to bring his excellent statement, as reprinted in the New York Times of April 27, to the attention of my colleagues. I believe that his comments would be warmly endorsed by our Founding Fathers were they alive today.

THE DECLINE OF CONGRESSIONAL POWER
(By H. G. Rickover)

WASHINGTON.—As a realist, I must say that about the only real power Congress has left

is the negative power of denying funds. Surely this was never the intention of the framers of the Constitution, nor has it come about by the proper procedure of constitutional amendment. Take the bill to limit the ability of the executive to carry on indefinitely an undeclared war. I thoroughly approve the intent of the bill. But ought it to be necessary? Does not the Constitution vest in Congress and in Congress alone the power "to declare war"?

This clause occasioned hardly any debate in the Constitutional Convention. The executive was at first envisioned, as Sherman of Connecticut put it, as "nothing more than an institution for carrying the will of the legislature in effect," Congress being declared the "depository of the supreme will of the society"!

When the debate opened on the powers of the executive, even those favoring a vigorous single executive, rather than a council or committee set up by Congress, opposed giving him the power to make war—a power which at that time was everywhere the prerequisite of the executive. Fear was expressed that if the executive power within the Federal Government were to encompass peace

and war, the President would be rendered a monarch "of the worst kind; to wit, an elective one."

Power seemed extremely dangerous to the founders of our Federal system. They were anxious to vest it where the people could best influence its exercise. I believe we were at that time the only country entrusting the war power to the legislature.

I digress into these historic reminiscences only to support my point that failure to exercise the powers vested in Congress results in their diminution, if not total loss.

It is, of course, the immense scope and complexity of the governmental activities financed by taxes that has brought out the enormous growth of bureaucratic influence on the way the money collected from the American people is spent. The chairman of the House Appropriations Committee has pointed out that Congress usually makes only relatively small changes in the budget submitted by the Administration. Beyond this, the increasing use of Federal power has—as Madison predicted—allowed the Federal bureaucracy to exercise what in effect are discretionary powers in disposing of public moneys.

When Congress does not exercise the power vested exclusively in it to make the laws that govern the United States, its power to do so atrophies. Indeed, I submit that Congress has already lost much of its power by not using it.

Congress may change the Administration's budget by 1 or 2 per cent, but to all intents and purposes Congress no longer has control over the budget. Like any other parliamentary body in a free society, it does, however, have the power of legislative oversight as well as the right to refuse to vote appropriations if it judges that in the past they have not been used in accordance with the laws it has enacted.

It is my firm belief that the present procurement situation can be remedied only if Congress will use these two important powers to compel reform. It is not in the nature of a powerful bureaucracy to improve its way unless prodded by someone with power from without.

Since Congress itself can no longer control in detail how appropriated moneys are spent, its constitutional control of the purse strings now depends more than ever on the judicious exercise of its investigatory function, and on the negative power to refuse funds.

SENATE—Thursday, June 1, 1972

The Senate met in executive session at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. ELLENDER).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We bow before Thee, O Lord, not in our own merit but in our need. So often when we would do good, evil is present with us. We do those things we ought not to do and leave undone those things we ought to do. Forgive our sins, overrule our mistakes, correct our errors, complete our inadequacies, and renew us in mind and heart. Give us Thy higher wisdom for our daily duties.

We pray Thee, O Lord, to inspire and undergird the President, the Members of this body, and all our leaders, that there may come to the Nation a new reality of justice for all and the fulfillment of the long awaited kingdom where Thou dost rule in righteousness.

Hear us, in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of May 31, 1972, Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably, with an amendment, on May 31, 1972, the bill (S. 3390) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, and submitted a report (No. 92-823) thereon, which was printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States, submitting a nomination, was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session, the President pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Italo H. Ablondi, of New York, to be a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate adjourned in executive session last night; hence it is convening in executive session today, but under the unanimous-consent agreement last night, the following business will be transacted as in legislative session.

The Senator from Montana is recognized.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, May 31, 1972, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR PROCUREMENT OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT AND CONSTRUCTION OF SHORE AND OFFSHORE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COAST GUARD

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate pro-

ceeded to the consideration of Calendar No. 785, H.R. 13188.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk proceeded to read as follows:

H.R. 13188, to authorize appropriations for the procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments, and to authorize the average annual active duty personnel strength for the Coast Guard.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, on page 1, line 7, strike out "\$81,070,000" and insert "\$81,740,000"; on page 2, line 10, strike out "\$15,100,000" and insert "\$18,100,000"; after line 13 insert:

(3) a long range search and rescue helicopter.

In line 22, after the word "following", strike out "\$45,650,000" and insert "\$46,040,000"; on page 4, line 20, after the word "of", strike out "39,074" and insert "39,449"; and, on page 5, after line 2, insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. Section 475, title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) The Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating is authorized to lease housing facilities at or near Coast Guard installations, wherever located, for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, without rental charge upon a determination by the Secretary, or his designee, that there is a lack of adequate housing facilities at or near such Coast Guard installations. Such public housing facilities may be leased on an individual or multiple-unit basis. Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities may not exceed the average authorized for the Department of Defense in any year except where the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating finds that the average